

**HISTORICAL  
EVENTS  
OF  
CHICAGO**

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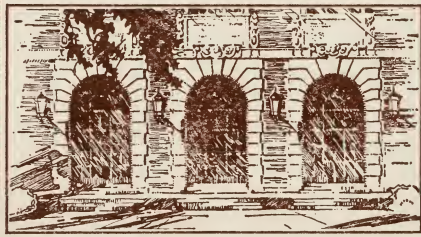
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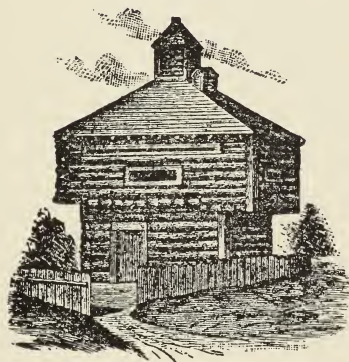


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# HISTORICAL EVENTS *of* CHICAGO



*By*  
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## INTRODUCTION

Historical Events of Chicago is a chronology, not a narrative. A chronology cannot be complete, but it should be accurate. It should also be useful for ready reference.

The appendix contains lists of governors of Illinois, mayors of Chicago, presidents of the Board of Education and superintendents, assistant superintendents and district superintendents of the public schools.

The figures in the index refer to the years, not the pages, of the chronology in which the subjects are mentioned. In the index some of the subjects are also grouped to make them more readily available and useful.

In the chronology may be found much of the raw material from which it is possible to extract and to develop studies of value and of interest.

Chief Chicagou looks out from the front cover upon the region over which he roved some two hundred years ago, for he really was a chief of the Metchigami tribe of the Illinois.

Fort Dearborn catches the eye of the reader much as the real fort, whitewashed, caught the eye of the early visitor to the pioneer settlement.

The sun above is rising, not setting, and portends a future as yet undreamed.

*Charles S. Winslow.*



## HISTORICAL EVENTS

If history begins with events recorded by man, then the history of Chicago begins with 1673. If Mother Nature's work is included, the history of Chicago goes back several million years.

In the shallow sea that covered North America from the Appalachians to the Rockies, Nature caused the layers of limestone, of sandstone and of shale to form. In alternating periods she encouraged the formation of coal measures. After ages had passed, the great glacial advance from the north modified the appearance of the surface; leaving the Great Lakes and the surrounding ridges of glacial till. As Lake Chicago receded to its present dimensions to become Lake Michigan, the waters left behind a level, sandy plain. Streams flowed both to the lake and to the Illinois river. Only a narrow, low divide separated these two systems of streams. Having performed her great tasks, Mother Nature apparently rested, waiting for man to continue the work begun by her.

### 1673-1675

Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette passed through this region on their way back to Green Bay after exploring the Mississippi. Father Marquette returned December 4, 1674, on his way to the Indian village of Kaskaskia, near the present Starved Rock. On his homeward trip the following spring, he died near Ludington, Michigan, on the eighteenth of May.

1677 Father Claude Allouez arrived April 10 to take charge of the Illinois Mission.



1679-1685

La Salle, in October, 1679, passed the mouth of the Chicago river on his way to the St. Joseph river and thence to the Illinois. He and his party started from here in January, 1682, on their trip to the Gulf of Mexico. On several later occasions he and Tonty passed through here or stopped for short periods.

1683 Andre Eno and Jean Filatreau spent several months here.

1687 Joutel and his party arrived in Chicago September 25 on their way back to Canada from Texas after La Salle's death. Because of contrary winds they remained in camp at the mouth of the river for eight days. Later they returned to Fort St. Louis at the Rock.

1688 Joutel and his party again reached Chicago on March 29. Delayed ten days, they left on April 8.

1696 The Mission of the Guardian Angel was built on the bank of the Chicago by Father Francois Pinet.

1697 Father Pinet was ordered to leave Chicago by Governor Frontenac.

1698 Father Pinet returned to the Chicago mission. Three Seminary priests, conducted by Tonty, passed through here in the autumn on a trip from Mackinac to the lower Mississippi. Father Julian Bineteau was with Father Pinet at the time.

1778 A Frenchman, Guarie by name, established a trading post on the North Branch.

1784-1800 (1779-96 according to Andreas)

Jean Baptiste Pointe de Saible built a log cabin near the mouth of the Chicago river and lived here until he sold out in May, 1800, to another trader, Le Mai, or Jean la Lime.

1790 Antoine Ouilmette located here.

1795 In accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Greenville, August 10, a portion of land six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago river was ceded to the United States by the Indians.

1796 Eulalie, daughter of Jean Baptiste Pelletier and Susanne Point Sable, was born October 8.

1803 Soldiers reached the Chicago river August 17 under Captain John Whistler to build Fort Dearborn.

1804 John Kinzie, wife and infant son, John H., arrived in May to live in the Le Mai (la Lime) cabin and to become prominent in the fur trade of the region.

John Kinzie, justice of the peace, married James Abbott and Sarah Whistler in early November.

1805 A "factory" building was put up just west of Fort Dearborn by the soldiers, to be used by a government "factor" in trading with the Indians.

Charles Jouett was sent here as Indian agent.

Ellen Marion Kinzie was born in December, first white child to be born in Chicago.

1809 William Irwin arrived as Indian agent during the summer.

1810 Captain Nathan Heald succeeded Captain Whistler in command at Fort Dearborn during the summer.

John Cooper, first doctor, arrived at the fort November 30.

- 1811 Lieutenant Linai Helm was transferred to Fort Dearborn from Detroit.  
Dr. Isaac Van Voorhis was appointed surgeon to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Cooper.
- 1812 Two men were murdered by Indians April 6 on the Lee farm, four miles southwest of the fort. Jean B. la Lime was killed by John Kinzie in a quarrel just outside the fort.  
The Fort Dearborn Massacre occurred August 15. Half the garrison and many civilians were slain. The fort was burned next day.
- 1815 Mr. Dean built a house on the lake shore at the mouth of the river.
- 1816 Captain Hezekiah Bradley on July 4 started to rebuild Fort Dearborn.  
The Kinzie family returned from Detroit in the autumn.  
Jacob Varnum, with bride, arrived in fall as Indian agent.
- 1816 Indians ceded to the government a strip twenty miles wide from Lake Michigan to the Fox river.  
William Cox opened a school in the fall in one of the Kinzie buildings, a bakery.
- 1817 Judge Samuel A. Storrow reached here October 2 on a trip from Green Bay.  
Jean B. Beaubien bought the Dean house for a home.
- 1818 Gurdon S. Hubbard first visited Chicago November first as a clerk of the American Fur Company.  
Illinois was admitted as a state December 3.

- 1819 Dr. Alexander Wolcott arrived as Indian agent, the first resident physician.  
The importance of the Illinois and Michigan Canal was urged in Congress by John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, in January.
- 1820 Henry R. Schoolcraft, who visited here, found four or five families.  
A sergeant of the fort taught a small school.
- 1821 An Indian treaty gave the government about five million acres of land on the eastern side of Lake Michigan. Governor Cass and Solomon Sibley of Detroit conducted the treaty.  
Lieutenant Colonel John Mc Neil took command of Fort Dearborn in September.
- 1823 Major Long, in a visit June 5, speaks of the village as consisting of a few huts.  
Dr. Alexander Wolcott and Ellen M. Kinzie were married July 20.  
Archibald Clybourn reached Chicago August 5.  
Fort Dearborn was evacuated in the autumn.
- 1824 Joseph Bailly built a home and trading post on the bank of the Calumet river, near the present Baillytown, Indiana.  
James Clybourn and family arrived August 23.
- 1825 Rev. Isaac Mc Coy on October 9 preached the first Protestant sermon.
- 1826 Father Jesse Walker, Methodist preacher, reached here in the spring.  
Mark Beaubien arrived and opened a hotel near the Forks.  
Elizabeth Kinzie became the bride of Samuel Miller in July.

Gubernatorial and congressional election was held in Chicago, Peoria County, August 7, in the Agency House, the home of Dr. Wolcott.

- 1827 Mc Kee carried the mail monthly to Fort Wayne, Indiana, by means of an Indian pony.

Archibald Clybourn built the first slaughter house for the killing of the cattle needed by the garrison.

The Winnebago Indians went on the warpath. Settlers about Fort Dearborn were worried. A company of militia, thirty to fifty men, was organized in July under the command of John B. Beaubien, as a protection against the Indians in this Winnebago War.

- 1828 John Kinzie died January 6.

A garrison under Major John Fowle was stationed in Fort Dearborn October 3 as a result of the Indian scare.

- 1829 The first ferry was provided at Lake street in June. It was first in charge of Archibald Clybourn and Samuel Miller, later in charge of Mark Beaubien.

By treaty Indians gave land from Rogers avenue (Indian Boundary Road) to Kenilworth.

Wolf Tavern was built near Lake street, at the Forks, by James Kinzie and Archibald Caldwell.

Lieutenant Jefferson Davis visited Fort Dearborn in search of deserters.

Charles H. Beaubien taught a family school.

- 1830 Chicago was surveyed and platted by the Illinois and Michigan Canal commissioners August 4. The town as then laid out was bounded on the



south by Madison street, on the west by Des-  
plaines, on the north by Kinzie and on the east  
by State. East of State street was the govern-  
ment reservation.

Father Jesse Walker was placed in charge of the  
Chicago Mission district in the fall.

Stephen R. Forbes taught school near Randolph  
and Michigan.

1831 Cook County was organized in accordance with an  
act of the General Assembly of January 15.

Fort Dearborn was again evacuated in May.

The Chicago postoffice was established at the  
Forks of the river in the spring, J. N. Bailey  
postmaster.

The Sauganash Hotel, a frame building, was  
erected by Mark Beaubien. It was named in  
honor of the Indian chief, Sauganash, or Billy  
Caldwell.

The first season of Chicago opera opened.

Richard J. Hamilton in October was appointed  
commissioner of school lands for Cook County.

A light house was built west of the fort, com-  
pleted October 30. It fell, but a second was  
built the next year.

1832 Operation was performed by Dr. Harmon, remov-  
ing the frozen foot of a French mail carrier.  
An estray pen, first public building, was erected  
in March on the present site of the City Hall  
at a cost of \$12.

The Black Hawk War started in April. On June  
12 a body of militia from Detroit encamped  
beside Fort Dearborn. June 17 two companies  
of regulars arrived from Niagara.

The first Sunday School opened August 19 in a small frame building on the Reservation.

John Watkins was hired to teach a school on the North Side.

Deacon Philo Carpenter arrived and opened the first drug store.

Cattle were first slaughtered here, back of Dole's warehouse.

John S. C. Hogan was appointed postmaster by President Jackson.

Samuel Miller built the first bridge over the North Branch at the present Kinzie street.

A floating bridge of logs replaced the ferry at Lake street. This was a favorite diving platform for the Indians.

1833 The Council purchased ten acres near Chicago and Clark, northern half for Protestant cemetery, southern for Catholic.

Father St. Cyr celebrated his first mass here in the home of Mark Beaubien May 5. He organized St. Mary's Church in May.

John H. Kinzie returned from Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin, where he had been sub-Indian agent.

The first Presbyterian Church was organized June 26 by Rev. Jeremiah Porter.

The government started dredging the Chicago river July 1. Congress in March had voted \$25,000 for a harbor.

Lawyer John D. Caton prosecuted the first case of larceny in July.

Green Tree Tavern was built by James Kinzie at the Forks, northeast corner of Canal and Lake.

Chicago voted August 5 to incorporate as a town.

Thomas J. V. Owen was elected trustee August

10 and chosen president August 12.

Eliza Chappel opened a school on South Water street in September.

A final treaty was negotiated with the Indians September 26, by the terms of which the Indians ceded their claims to all the land east of the Mississippi.

Asahel Pierce built a blacksmith shop October 8. The first Tremont House was built at the north-west corner of Lake and Dearborn.

Most of the school section was sold at auction in October at the rate of \$60.72 per acre, a total of \$38,865.

The first Baptist Church was organized October 19 by Rev. Allen B. Freeman.

The first fire ordinance was passed November 6, forbidding stovepipes through roofs unless guarded.

The Chicago Democrat, first newspaper, was published by John Calhoun November 26.

Grenville T. Sproat of Boston opened the "English and Classical School for Boys" December 17 in the First Baptist Church.

1834 Mr. Bowers gave the first professional public entertainment of legerdemain and ventriloquism in the Mansion House February 24.

Asahel Pierce began the manufacture of the "Bull" plow, with wooden mould board, in the spring.

Briggs and Humphrey in the spring started a shop on Randolph street for the manufacture of carriages and wagons.

John B. Beaubien brought to town the first piano. Gurdon S. Hubbard moved to town.

The Board of Trustees paid \$95.50 to have a well dug on the North Side.

A contract was signed June 30 for the first Methodist Church.

The "Illinois" entered the river under full sail July 12.

South Water street was ordered graded in July so that water from cross streets would flow into the river.

John H. Kinzie was elected president of the Board of Trustees August 11.

The first murder trial occurred in the fall. The defendant was acquitted because the jury thought he was guilty of manslaughter instead of murder.

A temporary Board of Health was established in the fall because of fear of cholera.

The city borrowed \$60 to drain and improve State street.

G. T. Sproat and Henry Van der Bogart taught schools.

The first drawbridge built across the river at Dearborn street was completed in August.

Real estate boomed.

Aaron Russell and Benjamin H. Clift opened the Chicago Book and Stationery Store August 26.

The first Sunday closing law was passed September 1, providing a fine of \$5 for keeping a tippling house or grocery open on Sunday.

The first Episcopal services were held October 12 by Rev. Palmer Dyer. St. James Episcopal Church was organized during the year.

Chicago Cemetery Association was organized October 18.

The Chicago Lyceum for social and intellectual pursuits was instituted December 2.

1835 The Chicago American was first issued as a weekly Whig newspaper January 8, T. O. Davis editor. The "Clarissa" was the first ship built in Chicago, begun in the spring and launched May 18, 1836.

John B. Beaubien in May purchased seventy-five acres of the Fort Dearborn reservation.

A government land office was opened May 28 for the sale of land obtained through the treaty with the Indians in 1833.

Abraham Lincoln was thought to have passed through here on his way to Port Washington.

The first building especially for school purposes was erected by John S. Wright. Ruth Leavenworth was teacher.

The Potawatomi staged their last war dance here during the summer. They had come to receive their last annuity and to prepare for their migration.

Two cemeteries were established August 26, one on the North Side, on Chicago avenue and the lake shore, the other on the South Side near Twenty-third and Wabash.

O. Morrison was elected constable to enforce the laws on August 5.

The Board of Town Trustees in August prohibited gambling, the Sunday sale of liquor and the firing of guns and pistols in the streets.

Chicago Bible Society was organized August 18.

A brick courthouse of one story and basement was erected in the fall at Clark and Randolph.

The first volunteer fire department was formed



Sch. 45.

November 4 and the first fire engine was bought. The town was organized into four school districts September 29.

Augustus Garrett sold \$1,800,000 worth of property in ten months.

The Chicago Harmonic Society gave its first concert at the Presbyterian Church December 11.

A branch of the State Bank was opened about the middle of December, John H. Kinzie president.

1836 Ira and James Couch opened a tailor shop.

The Galena and Chicago Union Railroad was chartered January 16.

Ira Couch opened the Tremont House January 16.

The Illinois Central Railroad was incorporated January 18.

The Chicago Hydraulic Company was incorporated January 18 to provide water works.

John Brown taught in the North Division but was succeeded by Edward Murphy in March, 1837.

Dr. David Sheppard Smith, Father of Western Homeopathy, arrived in May.

Archer's Road was built from Chicago to Lockport to aid in the construction of the canal.

The City Hotel was built on the site of the later Sherman House.

First Universalist Church was organized June 11 by Rev. William Queal.

First Unitarian Church was organized June 29.

Ogden, Sheldon and Co. opened a real estate office.

Stage coaches were introduced by John Frink.

Digging of the Illinois and Michigan Canal began July 4.

Lake House was completed in the fall, at the

corners of Rush, Kinzie and Michigan streets. A circus, "The Grand Equestrian Arena," gave its first performance in a tent September 14. The Cook County Medical Society held its first meeting October 3. Dr. Levi D. Boone was secretary.

Chicago Commercial Advertiser was issued October 11 by Hooper Warren as a "liberty" paper.

John Wentworth arrived in town barefoot October 25, and bought the Chicago Democrat, a weekly newspaper, November 23.

"Saloon Building" was erected during the year, the finest hall in Chicago and used for public entertainments.

Troops were permanently withdrawn from Fort Dearborn December 29.

1837 Mechanics' Institute was organized January 3.

John C. Hugenin advertised January 3 for a runaway black girl and offered a reward of one cent.

The Northern Sunday School Union adopted a constitution February 9, Rev. Isaac T. Hinton president.

Rush Medical School was granted a charter March 2.

Chicago became a city March 4 with six wards. William B. Ogden, Democrat, was elected first mayor, defeating John H. Kinzie, Whig.

The Council leased a hall in the "Saloon Building" for city use, southeast corner of Lake and Clark.

A permanent Board of Health was established May 9, with Dr. D. Brainard as health officer.

The Council appointed a Board of School Inspectors May 12.

Voters in each of the seven school districts elected three trustees.

S. D. Childs and Co., engravers and printers, located here.

Daniel Webster visited Chicago in June.

C. D. Peacock had a jewelry store at 101 South State.

St. James Episcopal Church, Cass and Illinois, was dedicated June 25 by Bishop Philander Chase.

First city census taken July 1 showed population of 4,170.

Municipal seal was adopted in July.

First financial crash occurred. Council on June 1 issued \$5,000 in city scrip.

Isherwood and Mc Kenzie opened the first theater in the old Sauganash Hotel in October.

First Sherman House was erected at Randolph and Clark.

Joseph Jefferson, later famous for Rip van Winkle, played in theater with his father and mother.

1838 Cholera and malaria were epidemic.

"James Allen," first Chicago steamboat, was built on Goose Island.

Chicago exported her first shipment of wheat in bags to Buffalo.

S. B. Collins began the manufacture of boots and shoes.

Many business firms failed, due to the financial crash.

Stephen A. Douglas made his first political speech in Chicago August 4.

C. S. Bailey and Calvin De Wolf taught on the West Side.

1839 The legislature placed the School Fund of Chicago under the control of the Common Council March 1.

The first law book published in Chicago, in April, was "The Public and General Statute Laws of Illinois" by Stephen F. Gale.

The Chicago Daily American was first published April 9, replacing the weekly edition.

Dearborn Park was established on the site of the present Public Library, formerly part of the Fort Dearborn reservation.

A religious revival swept the city.

Oliver Newberry built the "Illinois," a magnificent steamboat.

The first passenger to Chicago over the Underground Railroad arrived and was smuggled by Dr. Charles Dyer onto the steamer "Illinois."

The Council ordered the removal of the Dearborn street drawbridge in July.

A regular line of steamboats was established in July between Chicago and Buffalo.

The first Tremont House was burned October 27.

Thanksgiving Day was first observed November 28.

Captain David Hunter challenged John Wentworth to a duel November 30.

1840 The Washington Temperance Society was organized January 1.

The Chicago Anti-Slavery Society held its first public meeting January 16, in the Saloon building.

The Chicago Daily Democrat was first issued February 24.

The Weekly Tribune first appeared April 4, Edward G. Ryan editor.

Clark street bridge, first floating bridge of the West, was started April 18.

The Tremont House was rebuilt, second building. John Stone, woodchopper, was first to be executed for murder July 10.

Great excitement prevailed over the campaign and election, November 3, of General William Henry Harrison, Whig.

P. T. Barnum, with a musical company, gave three concerts in the Saloon Building November 25, 26 and 27.

The first book printed in Chicago was J. Young Scammon's "Reports," destroyed by fire in December while still in bindery.

- 1841 The Young Men's Association was organized January 30, afterwards changed to Chicago Library Association.

The Prairie Farmer was established.

The office of city marshal was created February 27. A floating bridge was built at Wells street.

- 1842 Vocal music was introduced into the public schools in January.

The Council occupied a building at the corner of La Salle and Randolph for a city hall.

The first cattle were slaughtered for the eastern market by Archibald Clybourn and Gurdon S. Hubbard.

The first city waterworks were built, with engine at the foot of Lake street and pipes of logs bored lengthwise.

The Liberal Party (abolitionist) held its first state



convention May 27 to nominate candidates for state officers.

The Hydraulic Mills, operated by the water works engine, were built by James Long.

Allan Pinkerton and bride reached the city.

Aetna Insurance Company was located here.

Washington Square (Bughouse Square) was established on the North Side.

Joseph T. Ryerson and Son manufactured iron, steel and machinery.

Ex-President Martin Van Buren visited the city.

Edwin Heathcock, a Negro, was sold at public auction November 14 for twenty-five cents.

1843 A tri-weekly express between Chicago and the East was started April 3.

The first Masonic Lodge, Lafayette Lodge, was organized, meeting first on June 13.

A city hospital was built at a cost of \$200 on the lake shore just north of North avenue.

An ordinance was passed prohibiting the freedom of the streets to hogs.

Many Jews persecuted in Germany migrated to Cook County.

John Wentworth went to Congress.

Rush Medical College opened with 22 students.

The Society of the New Jerusalem (Swedish-borgian) was organized with three members.

The new St. Mary's Church was opened December 25.

1844 The first Odd Fellows' lodge was established February 28, Union Lodge No. 9.

Peter Van Schaack and Sons sold drugs in April.

The Chicago Journal was established April 21

and was acquired by the Chicago Daily News August 2, 1929.

The Gem of the Prairie, a weekly literary paper, was first published May 20.

A homeopathic pharmacy was established by Dr. David Sheppard Smith.

The College of St. Mary was established June 3 by Bishop Quarter, who arrived here May 5.

Abraham Lincoln called at the office of J. Young Scammon.

A. C. Mc Clurg and Company opened a bookstore. The first medical journal was published, the Illinois Medical and Surgical Journal, Dr. J. Z. V. Blaney editor. It was in the interest of the faculty of Rush Medical College.

The first edition of "Massacre at Chicago" by Mrs. Juliette Kinzie was published.

The City Hotel, built in 1936-37, was remodeled and renamed Sherman House by Francis C. Sherman.

1845 A Cook County court to be held in Chicago was authorized by the legislature February 21.

School No. 1 on Madison near Dearborn was completed in spring. It was known first as "Miltimore's Folly," later as Dearborn School.

1845 John Phillips started a chair factory at Green and Third.

The Jews organized a religious society and purchased a cemetery in the present Lincoln Park. Henry Wells and William F. Fargo, under the name of Wells and Co., organized the first express service in the city.

The first issue of Chicago Volksfreund, first

foreign language newspaper, was printed November.

1846 A special tax was levied by the Common Council March 20 for street improvements.

The Western Herald was issued April 1 as anti-masonic, anti-slavery and temperance.

St. Patrick's Church was opened Easter Sunday, April 12, on Desplaines street between Randolph and Washington.

St. Paul's German Lutheran Church was organized by Rev. Augustus Selle.

Scavenger service was started.

"Athens Marble" (Niagara limestone) was discovered near Lemont.

Peter Schuttler Co. made wagons.

St. Xaviers Academy for young women was opened by the Sisters of Mercy.

Two companies enlisted for the War with Mexico. They were mustered into the United States service at Alton June 10.

Church of the Holy Name was started under priests of the College of St. Mary's of the Lake.

Chicago was made a port of entry July 16.

William B. Snowhook was appointed Collector of the Port.

The Sisters of Mercy opened a convent September 23.

1847 The city was divided into nine wards February 16. Congress on March 1 appropriated \$3,500 for a light house.

Donations of money and food were made March 4 for people starving in Ireland.

The County Hospital was opened March 30 in Tippecanoe Hall.

The soap and candle factory of Charles Cleaver was declared a nuisance by the Board of Health.

The Chicago Retreat for the Insane, a private hospital, was opened by Dr. Edward Mead on Kinzie street, then later two miles farther north.

The Council ordered a ferry at the foot of Rush and Harbor streets.

John B. Rice opened the first permanent theater June 28 with the play "The Four Sisters."

Cyrus Hall Mc Cormick built his reaper factory on the north bank of the river, near its mouth. The firm name was Mc Cormick and Gray.

The Chicago Title and Trust Company was founded.

The Choral Union, formed in 1846, gave a benefit program July 2.

The River and Harbor Convention was held July 5 to protest against the attitude of President Polk with reference to improvement of inland waterways. Abraham Lincoln, recently elected Whig representative to Congress, was present and addressed the Convention.

The Chicago Tribune was founded July 10 as a Whig paper with free soil tendencies.

The first law school, or law institute, was opened the first Monday in December by John J. Brown under the auspices of the Bench and Bar of Chicago.

1848 Market Hall on State street, the first municipal building, was erected in January and first occupied November 13.

The first message by telegraph was received from Milwaukee January 15.

A contract was let March 1 for building the first 35 miles of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

Chicago Board of Trade was formed March 13.

The Illinois Staats Zeitung was established as a weekly paper in April by Robert Hoeffgen with capital of \$200.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal was opened to navigation April 16.

The Southwestern Plank Road (Ogden avenue) was commenced in May.

William Bross opened a bookshop. Later he became one of the editors of the Chicago Tribune. Congress appropriated \$10,000 for a Marine Hospital to be built on the lake shore.

Scoville and Sons began building freight and passenger cars for the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

The first cattle yards were opened at Bull's Head, Madison and Ogden.

The first United States Court was opened here in July by Judge Nathaniel Pope.

The Northwestern Journal of Homeopathy was first issued in October.

Martin Van Buren, on the Free Soil ticket, carried Chicago in the presidential election.

The "Pioneer" locomotive made its first local run from Chicago to Desplaines, ten miles, over the Galena and Chicago Union November 20.

1849 Great ice floods occurred March 12, causing damage of over \$100,000. The Desplaines

river, rising in the swell of spring, spilled over the divide separating it from the South Branch, filling that stream with a torrent.

A juvenile concert of sacred music conducted by Professor Nathan Dye was given in the Baptist Church April 3.

The principal streets were planked.

The Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co. was formed.

Telegraphic News Service was begun.

Jews erected a synagogue on Clark street between Quincy and Adams.

Dr. Levi D. Boone was appointed city physician. Chicago Protestant and St. Joseph's Orphan asylums were chartered.

A. Meyers began his manufacture of tobacco.

Cholera claimed one in thirty-six of the entire population. Thirty deaths were reported August 1.

Chicago Orphan Asylum was organized November 5.

The Mozart Society was formed December 4 by members of the late Choral Union, C. N. Holden president.

A bank panic occurred during the early winter.

1850 The Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul was organized March 18 as the Church of the Atonement. George Schneider became connected with the Illinois Staats Zeitung and established a daily edition.

The Chicago Medical Society was organized with Dr. Levi D. Boone as president early in the year.

The Tremont House, third building, was erected. Mercy Hospital was established under the auspices



of the Sisters of Mercy, incorporated in 1852 as Mercy Hospital and Mercy Orphan Asylum.

Streets were numbered in July.

The first opera was presented in Rice's Theater July 30. The opera was *Sonnambula*. The theater was burned that same evening.

The United States Marine Hospital was started on Michigan avenue with an appropriation of \$50,000 by Congress.

Chicago was first lighted with gas September 4, gas manufactured from coal brought into the city over the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Congress on September 20 gave alternate sections of land six miles on each side for construction of the Illinois Central Railroad.

In October the Illinois Central paid the United States government \$45,000 for possession of the unoccupied portion of the Fort Dearborn reservation.

The Philharmonic Society, just organized, gave its first concert October 24 in the Tremont Music Hall.

Stephen A. Douglas spoke October 24 in favor of the Compromise Bill, including the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Printers' Union was organized October 26, succeeded in 1852 by Chicago Typographical Union.

The Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes, a private hospital, was opened at Rush and North Water October 29.

A teachers' association was organized under the direction of the school inspectors, by order of the Council, in December.

1851 John B. Rice completed his second theater in January on Dearborn street at a cost of \$11,000.

The legislature gave a charter to Chicago February 10.

A Board of Health was created by the legislature February 14.

The Chicago Hydraulic Company was incorporated February 15 and a Board of Water Commissioners was appointed.

The legislature granted a charter in March to the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company with authority to build to the state line to meet there the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Road.

The Rock Island Railroad was reorganized in April.

Grace Church Parish (Episcopal) was organized May 19 by Rev. Cornelius Swope.

The First Congregational Church was organized May 22. A building was erected on Washington between Halsted and Union.

Charles Cleaver moved his soap factory to Cleaver-ville.

Morris Johnson was tried in court June 7 as a runaway slave but was freed.

Northwestern University was organized June 14.

The combined courthouse and city hall was erected at a cost of \$110,000. The corner stone was laid September 12, and first occupied February 7, 1853.

The bridewell prison was opened in December at Polk and Fifth avenue.

1852 The Marine Bank was organized January 13 with capital of \$50,000, J. Y. Scammon president. The first train from the East arrived over the Michigan Southern and Indiana Northern February 20.

The Galena and Chicago Union was completed to Elgin, 42 miles, with strap rails.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, first railroad to reach the Mississippi from Lake Michigan, was commenced April 10.

The Illinois Central laid its tracks on stilts east of Michigan avenue. Passenger service was started May 21 between 22d street, the city limits, and Kensington.

New water works were started at the foot of Chicago avenue.

The Chicago Typographical Union succeeded the Printers' Union in June.

Mercy Hospital was incorporated June 21.

The Pinkerton Detective Agency was established.

The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank was the first building to be faced with "Athens" stone.

The Daily Democratic Press was started September 16 by John L. Scripps and William Bross.

Plymouth Congregational Church was organized October 7.

The United States Marine Hospital was opened on the Fort Dearborn tract with Dr. W. B. Her-  
rick in charge.

Cholera caused 630 deaths.

Union Car Works on South Clark were completed in November.

David Kennison, of Boston Tea Party and of Fort Dearborn, died and was buried in Lincoln Park, then a cemetery.

1853 The Northwestern Christian Advocate was first issued January 5.

Recorders Court was established by legislative act February 12.

First Odd Fellows Hall was dedicated February 22.

Starting in March, boats plied daily between here and Milwaukee.

The Parmelee Transfer Co. was formed.

Adeline Patti sang and Ole Bull played his violin April 21 in the Tremont Music Hall.

Thomas Hoyne and Grant Goodrich prosecuted James Campbell for counterfeiting in the United States Court May 1.

First regular omnibus line was started May 9 by Frank Parmelee.

Union Park was planned by the city as a park, "with lake and rustic bridge and gliding swans."

New England Church (Congregational) was instituted June 15.

Chicago Turngemeinde, oldest German society, organized.

Clark Titus Hinman was elected first president of Northwestern University June 23. He persuaded the trustees to build the university in the country rather than in the city. Proposed site had been near Clark and Jackson.

An attempt was made to assassinate Allan Pinkerton September 5 on Clark street.

Chicago Printing Company was established November 11.

The office of Superintendent of Schools was created November 28 by the City Council on the recommendation of the School Inspectors.

1854 Dearborn Seminary was organized in January.

Water was first furnished from the new city water works on Chicago avenue February 12.

John C. Dore was elected first superintendent of schools March 6.

St. James Hospital was opened in the spring on Illinois street.

A homeopathic hospital was established on Kinzie street.

A pivot bridge was built across the river at Clark street at a cost of \$12,000.

Seven vessels were wrecked April 27 by a terrible storm.

Isaac L. Milliken was elected mayor on the Democratic ticket. This was the same man who was ridiculed in 1845 by Augustus Garrett, then mayor, for the erection of the new brick school, later known as the Dearborn.

The first music printed in Chicago from movable music type was set in the composing rooms of the Literary Budget.

A riot occurred when Stephen A. Douglas attempted to speak at the North Market Hall on September 1.

Cholera claimed 1,424 victims. Quarantine was established.

The Chicago Times was established as a Democratic paper to serve Senator Douglas.

Albert Dickinson Co. began the sale of seeds as

a South Water general commission and seed house.

R. G. Green started the manufacture of melodeons.

C. H. Jordan and Co. were established as undertakers.

1855 Hahnemann College, homeopathic, was chartered in January.

Chicago Theological Seminary was granted a special charter February 15.

A branch of the type foundry of John T. White and Company of New York was established.

Mandel Bros. opened a dry goods store.

Tuttle Hibbard started a hardware store.

First Stop Inn was erected in old colonial style on West Randolph near Halsted.

George P. A. Healy painted many portraits of eminent citizens.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was instituted April 18.

Beer riots were started in March by the Germans on the North Side who objected to an increase of their saloon licenses from \$50 to \$300 per annum and to the closing of the saloons on Sunday. Dr. Levi D. Boone had just been elected mayor on the American, or "Know-Nothing," ticket. The trial of the rioters on June 15 resulted in the acquittal of all but two, who were given sentences of a year in prison.

The police department was created in June, and three precincts were established. Cyrus B. Bradley was chief of police.

R. T. Crane and Co. poured first metal in foundry July 4.

Northwestern University opened its doors to stu-



dents November 5, with two professors and ten students.

The Chicago Phrenological Society was organized in November.

E. S. Chesbrough's plan of draining sewage into the river was adopted in December.

The main line of the Illinois Central was completed December 28.

1856 Chicago Historical Society was organized April 24, Rev. W. H. Barry being the first secretary and librarian.

Steam tugs in May first towed vessels into the harbor.

Cooley, Wadsworth and Company started a dry goods store.

Marshall Field arrived in town.

William H. Wells became second superintendent of schools June 1.

First suburban trains were run on the Illinois Central between Chicago and Hyde Park June 1, four round trips daily. The entire line from Chicago to Cairo was opened September 26.

The Masonic Temple was dedicated June 24.

First sewers were constructed, and bonds for \$100,000 were issued.

William H. Rand started business, later Rand Mc Nally and Company.

The steamer, Dean Richmond, cleared for Liverpool with a cargo of wheat in July.

Bryant and Stratton opened a business college.

Dwight L. Moody came to the city.

Garrett Biblical Institute was opened in September.

The Lake House ferry capsized, causing the death of ten persons September 19.

The Chicago High School opened October 8 with Charles A. Dupee as principal.

Fremont carried Chicago on the first Republican ticket.

The first wooden paving was laid on Wells street November 28.

1857 Evening schools were opened in January in West Market Hall.

The city charter was revised February 16 by act of the legislature.

The Board of School Inspectors became the Board of Education in accordance with this revised charter.

Chicago Relief and Aid Society was organized in February to aid poor with temporary assistance.

Mobs destroyed many dens of vice in a raid April 20 on "The Sands" on the North Side.

Mayor Wentworth and the police led the raid. Father Arnold Damen, Jesuit, became a permanent resident May 4.

The sloop, "Madeira Pet," arrived direct from Liverpool with cargo.

A. H. Andrews opened a store for office furniture.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul was organized under Roman Catholic auspices.

Webster and Gage started a millinery store.

A destructive fire occurred, causing property loss of \$500,000 and death of 23 persons.

The grade level of the streets was raised in spite of the protests of many business men.

A permanent city hospital was completed in June.

William Jackson on June 19 was executed on Reuben street (Ashland avenue) for murder. Leonard Volk made a life-size bust of Stephen A. Douglas.

The first Nicholson pavement, of wooden blocks, was laid in July in Wells street.

The old Chicago University, sometimes called Douglas University, was opened as a Baptist school. Dr. John C. Burroughs was president. The corner stone was laid July 4.

The Church of the Holy Family, built by Father Arnold Damen, was dedicated July 12.

Merchants' Loan and Trust Company was established.

Frank Lumbard was a campaign singer for "Long John" Wentworth.

The first blast furnace was built on the North Branch in July.

The Academy of Science was founded to encourage widespread interest in science. The first collection was from the Arctic regions, given by Robert Kennicott.

William W. Kimball founded the piano business in a rented corner on a second floor.

James H. McVicker built his theater with capacity of 2500.

A wide-spread business panic occurred near the close of the year, in which 117 business houses failed.

Unity Church, Unitarian, was organized December 23. The first sermon in the church was preached by Rev. Robert Colyer in May, 1859.

1858 The "Long John" steam fire engine was bought February 5.

Home for the Friendless was opened for the temporary care of dependent women and children, organized in March.

Chicago Theological Seminary was founded by Congregational churches of the Northwest.

Carter H. Harrison moved to Chicago.

Douglas and Lincoln both spoke on the question of slavery from the balcony of the Tremont House in July.

The Musical Union for vocal and instrumental music was organized to give an annual series of concerts.

The Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary was founded.

The Mendelssohn Society organized under A. W. Dahn and gave annual concerts until 1866.

The Academy of the Holy Name was opened by the Sisters of Charity in a small building on Huron street.

The Y. M. C. A. was organized with 151 members.

1859 Horse-drawn street cars first appeared April 25 on State street between Randolph and Twelfth.

House of the Good Shepherd was established in May under charge of Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

The first Art Exposition was opened May 9. There were about 70 contributors and 369 works of art.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company was organized June 7 by the creditors of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad.

The Chicago Medical College was started as the medical department of Lind University.

College School of Pharmacy was founded and gave two courses of lectures.

United Hebrew Relief Association was established to assist needy Jews.

Clark street was paved with wooden blocks.

The North Chicago Railway Company commenced running cars in August on Clark street from Chicago avenue.

Calvary Cemetery, Catholic, was laid out in November.

1860 Carter H. Harrison, Jr., was born in Chicago April 23.

L. W. Volk made a bust of Abraham Lincoln.

The Wigwam was erected for the Republican Convention.

Lincoln was nominated as Republican candidate for the presidency May 17, on the third ballot.

Hannibal Hamlin was nominated as vice-president. They were elected.

During the presidential campaign Frank Lumbard sang nearly every day and night for "Old Abe."

The Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum was established for the care of children of poor women who were employed.

Sinai Congregation was formed, a reform outgrowth of the older Jewish congregations.

Marshall Field became a partner in the firm of Cooley, Wadsworth and Co.

George F. Root became a partner of the musical publishing house of Root and Cady.

Edward, Prince of Wales, visited the city.

The Chicago Zouaves made a tour of eastern

cities under the direction of their colonel, Elmer E. Ellsworth.

George Howland succeeded Charles A. Dupee as principal of the high school.

Hahnemann Medical College (homeopathic) was opened.

The "Lady Elgin," lake steamer belonging to Gurdon S. Hubbard, sank September 8 in a storm off Highland Park with the loss of 203 lives.

Lincoln and Hamlin held a reception in Tremont Hotel November 23.

1861 The Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters was chartered February 22.

Two days after President Lincoln's call for troops General H. K. Swift, Chicago banker, was on his way to Cairo with 872 men, four brass six-pounder guns and forty-six horses.

The Western News Company was founded.

Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth was the first officer to die in the war, at Alexandria, Virginia.

Old Ladies' Home, later called Old Peoples' home, was organized.

George F. Root wrote "The Battle Cry of Freedom," which was sung the same day to a large crowd by the Lumbard brothers.

The Chicago Times was started by W. F. Storey. Allan Pinkerton (Major Allen) had charge of secret service of the government.

The Chicago West Division Railway was chartered.

Camp Douglas was located here by order of Governor Richard Yates as a rendezvous for volunteers.



Hyde Park was incorporated as a town.

The Irish Brigade was the first Illinois regiment to be mustered in, June 15. Colonel Mulligan surrendered to the Confederates at Lexington, Missouri.

A new Sherman House replaced the first one at a cost of \$200,000.

- 1862 John Wilkes Booth made his first appearance before a Chicago audience January 20. Again in June of the same year he appeared at Mc Vicker's.

Pumps at Bridgeport pumped sewage from the South Branch into the Canal.

W. D. Kerfoot and Co. opened a real estate office.

George Schneider, editor of *Staats Zeitung*, was appointed by President Lincoln as collector of United States revenue for the Chicago district.

- 1863 Wood's Museum became a popular feature of the city.

The mayor's term was fixed at two years.

Dwight L. Moody raised \$20,000 for a new church. Since his people were poor and uneducated, this church became independent of all other churches.

St. Paul's Church (Reformed Episcopal) was organized with Dr. Samuel Fallows as rector.

The First National Bank was opened July 1. Its total resources September were \$481,849.

The first great Sanitary Fair was held.

Washingtonian Home was opened for the treatment of alcoholics and narcotics.

The Chicago Times was suspended by military order.

Erring Woman's Refuge was organized.

The Chicago Astronomical Society was organized in November by men who had procured a telescope for the Dearborn Observatory.

It was in November that the "Confederate gophers" were most active in Camp Douglas, which was then used as a prison for Confederate prisoners.

1864 A lake tunnel was begun March 17 to secure pure water two miles from shore, completed December 6, 1866.

The citizens were aroused by rumors of an attempt at release of Confederate prisoners in Camp Douglas through efforts of the "Sons of Liberty."

Colonel James A. Mulligan, when fatally wounded July 24, said, "Lay me down and save the flag."

Lincoln Park was begun on the site of an old cemetery.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum was founded to care for and educate destitute children.

The Galena and Chicago Union became a part of the Chicago and Northwestern.

Church, Goodman and Donnelley were established as printers.

The first Pullman car was built.

St. Luke's Hospital was opened under the auspices of the Protestant Church, through the efforts of the rector of Grace Church.

The Chicago Dental Society was organized to advance the dental profession and to enlighten the public on oral hygiene.

First interments were made in Oakwoods Cemetery.

The Union Stock Yard and Transit Company was organized.

Erysipelas was prevalent.

Smallpox resulted in 283 deaths.

George W. Lyon and Patrick J. Healy established their music house October 16.

The Board of Education appropriated \$5000 for evening schools.

The Democratic National Convention met in the Amphitheater on August 29 to nominate General George B. Mc Clellan as president and George Hunt Pendleton as vice-president. They were defeated.

1865 The Chicago Sharpshooters' Association was incorporated February 16, devoted to rifle target practice.

The Chicago Hospital for Women and Children was founded in February through the efforts of Dr. Mary Harris Thompson.

Crosby's Opera House was completed at a cost of \$600,000. The opening was postponed from April 17 to April 20 because of the assassination of Lincoln.

Cook County Hospital was founded as an independent hospital at Arnold and 18th.

The Chamber of Commerce building at Washington and LaSalle was erected and occupied.

Peabody, Houghteling and Co. sold bonds.

Rights of Chicago over its streets were given to traction companies in the 99-year act.

Superintendent Pickard asked for three or four truant officers for the schools.

The crib, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet in circumference, was sunk at the end of the lake tunnel in July.

The first Clearing House was established.

The Germania Maennerchor was organized as a men's chorus.

Ten thousand vessels arrived during the year.

The Union Stockyards were opened at the present location December 25.

The Transit House was opened as a hotel December 25 by John B. Sherman owner.

1866 Dr. John Rauch urged for health reasons that no burials be permitted within the city limits.

John A. Colby and Sons sold carpets and draperies.

Carson, Pirie and Co. started a dry goods store.

St. Mary's Hospital, with a capacity of eight beds, was established in September. In 1899 it became the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Michael Reese Hospital was planned by the Hebrew Relief Society. Funds were raised at a mass meeting of Jews October 22.

The Academy of Design was organized late in the year to promote taste for fine arts.

The first lake tunnel was completed December 6.

1867 The corner stone of the new water tower, Chicago and Michigan, was laid in March.

The Pullman Palace Car Company was organized. Memorial Day was first observed.

Philip D. Armour established Armour and Co. as a meat packing industry.

Dr. J. H. Rauch was appointed sanitary superintendent.

Central Free Dispensary was established to relieve the sick poor.

The United States Marine Hospital was built on a ten-acre tract in Lake View.

Cook County Normal School was opened in September with D. S. Wentworth as principal.

1868 A system of meat inspection was inaugurated at the Stockyards.

The Chicago Microscopical Society was organized. In the following March it adopted the name of State Microscopical Society.

The Field and Leiter retail store moved to State and Washington.

The Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Association was founded for indigent boys.

U. S. Grant was nominated as Republican candidate for president and Schuyler Colfax for vice-president in Crosby's Opera House. They were elected.

1869 The Western Society of Engineers was organized May 1.

Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery was chartered and opened on Kinzie between LaSalle and Fifth.

The legislature authorized Washington, Lincoln and West Side parks.

The Standard Club was organized April 5 for social purposes.

Washington street tunnel was opened July 1, rebuilt 1909-11, length 1605 feet.

New pumping station and water tower at Chicago avenue were completed.

Theodore Thomas with his orchestra set a higher standard of excellence than local orchestras could reach.

The Chicago Club was founded as a social organization, initiation fee \$300.

St. Joseph's Hospital was established by the Sisters of Charity.

St. Ignatius College was organized by Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

1870 The Cook County Insane Asylum was located on the county poor farm.

The first milk ordinance was passed, making it unlawful to sell skim milk without stating its character.

The Illinois Humane Society was organized to prevent cruelty to children and animals.

The Chicago Baseball Club was organized, of which A. G. Spaulding was later president.

The Women's Hospital Medical College was founded August 2 with Dr. William H. Byford as president.

St. Ignatius College opened September 5 with 37 students.

The United States Weather Bureau observation station was established October 15 under the jurisdiction of the Signal Service of the army.

1871 The Chicago Foundlings' Home was opened January 31 at 54 South Green.

Henry C. Lytton and Sons opened a store for men's furnishings.

The La Salle street tunnel was opened, built at a cost of \$566,000.

Field, Leiter and Co. succeeded Cooley, Wadsworth and Co.

The city introduced its own detective service.

The Great Fire occurred October 8-9, with a loss of \$200,000,000 and many lives.



Joseph Medill, editor of the Tribune, was elected mayor on a platform of making Chicago fire-proof.

The Academy of Music was built by William B. Clapp on Halsted near Madison. It was originally a variety theater but later had a higher standing.

1872 The Chicago Public Library was started at a public meeting January 8 with a collection of books donated by people of England.

The Inter-Ocean was started March 25 by J. Y. Scammon as a Republican newspaper.

The Dearborn street swing bridge was first operated by steam.

The city dug a second tunnel out to the crib parallel to the first.

The Drovers' Journal was established.

Montgomery Ward and Co. started a mail order house.

Captain Eber Ward built a Bessemer plant on the North Side.

The Clifton House was built at Wabash and Monroe.

The Apollo Musical Club was organized during the summer to consist entirely of male voices, A. W. Dohn conductor.

The Boston Store was opened for dry goods.

The Ogden-Wentworth ditch was completed to drain Mud Lake.

Hooley's Theater on Randolph was opened to the public October 9.

The coldest day of record in Chicago was December 24, when the temperature dropped to 23 degrees below zero.

Carl Wolfson organized the Beethoven Society for both male and female voices.

1873 The Grand Pacific Hotel opened June 3 on the site of the Pacific Hotel which had been just completed at the time of the Great Fire.

The fortnightly Club was founded June 4 for social and intellectual culture, composed of women.

The Criminal Court and County Jail buildings were erected at Michigan, Illinois and Dearborn at a cost of \$375,000.

The Exposition Building was erected on the lake front on the present site of the Art Institute.

The Bar Association was organized, incorporated in 1874.

The Philosophical Society was organized October 2 by Rev. H. W. Thomas.

A financial panic occurred, a period of inflation.

The Palmer House was opened November 1, the first wholly fireproof hotel in the United States.

The barber shop floor was studded with silver dollars.

1874 The Chicago Literary Club was organized April 21 for the purpose of discussing topics of interest.

Aida was first given in Chicago.

The Citizens' Association was organized to promote municipal reforms.

The first interment in Waldheim Cemetery was on July 16.

A new smallpox hospital was located on the grounds of the House of Correction, 26th and California.

- 1875 The Washingtonian Association erected a building in January.  
The United States Life Saving Station was established as a volunteer crew with a life boat station.  
The Chicago Yacht Club was organized.  
The city was incorporated under general laws.  
The Chicago Electrical Society became independent of the Academy of Science.  
Cook County Hospital was moved to its present location.  
The Chicago Women's Club was founded by Mrs. Caroline M. Brown in an effort toward a higher civilization.  
The Fair sold dry goods.  
Clan-Na-Gael Guards were organized, later disbanded, and reorganized in 1882.  
Classes for the deaf were started in the public schools.  
William L. Tomlins in November conducted his first concert as leader of the Apollo Club.  
The Chicago Daily News was first issued December 23 as a trial number.
- 1876 The first issue of the Chicago Daily News was sold on the streets January 3 for one cent, Melville E. Stone editor.  
The Department of Health was created to supersede the Board of Health. Dr. B. L. Mc Vickar was appointed the first Health Commissioner.  
Bunte Bros. and Spohr began the making of candy.  
Moody and Sankey Tabernacle was erected on Monroe between Franklin and Market to seat 8000 people.

The Home for the Aged was founded by the Little Sisters of the Poor. A building was erected in 1880 at Throop and Harrison.

The Central Free Dispensary was a combination of the Brainard and the Herrick dispensaries. Sinai Temple was erected, the congregation having been organized in 1861.

Victor Lawson obtained the Chicago Daily News July 27 by assuming its debts and furnishing a small capital.

Francis Hanford, principal of North Division High School, was slain August 7.

1877 The Chicago Society of Decorative Art was organized May 24 to create a desire for artistic decoration.

The Servite Sisters' Industrial Home for Girls was established in May to care for homeless and destitute children.

Augustus F. Swift became a packer.

Central Church, in Central Music Hall, was established as an independent church under Rev. David Swing.

Theodore Thomas started classical orchestral music.

Rioting occurred July 26, due to newspaper reports of riots in other cities, caused by railroad strikes.

Y. W. C. A. was incorporated, established in 1876.

The Pacific Garden Mission was opened to aid destitute men.

The Exposition Building was opened in the fall on the lake front at the foot of Adams.

The American Humane Association was organized

in October to secure humane treatment of live-stock in transit.

The Illinois Social Science Association was organized in October to discuss questions pertaining to social sciences.

The Commercial Club was organized December 27 to promote commercial interests.

1878 The Union Club was organized in February for North Side aristocrats.

The Calumet Club was organized April 4 as a social club.

Charles Henrotin established a business as dealer in bonds, stocks and commercial papers.

The Bell and Edison telephone systems began operations.

St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless was founded for girls temporarily out of employment.

1879 The Chicago Art League was organized in March for the benefit of artists.

The Art Institute was incorporated May 24 as the Academy of Fine Arts. It was located in a brick building at the corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren.

The Union League Club was organized to encourage loyalty to the federal government.

The Chicago and Western Railroad was organized June 6 for the purpose of leasing road and terminals to other companies.

The Union College of Law was founded. It became a branch of Northwestern University.

A reception to General Grant was held in the Palmer House November 13. Mark Twain was the hit of the evening with his response to the toast, "The Babies, as they comfort us in our

sorrows, let us not forget them in our festivities."

The Chicago Numismatic and Archaeological Society was formed.

The Chicago Bicycle Club, organized in September, provided for monthly five-mile contests.

Central Music Hall was opened December 4.

1880 The Press Club was organized in January to secure closer intimacy among members of the journalistic profession.

General U. S. Grant was tendered a reception in the Palmer House early in the year to further his candidacy for a third term.

Sarah Bernhardt came to town and found the stockyards "a dreadful and magnificent sight."

The United States Government Building (Post-office and Custom House) was completed at Dearborn and Adams.

The Chicago Democratic Club was instituted by leading Democrats during the Hancock campaign, taking the name of Iroquois Club in 1881.

The first electric lighting was installed.

The first interment in Graceland was April 28.

The first horse-drawn police patrol wagon was used.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch became rabbi of Sinai Temple.

The Illinois Training School for Nurses was established.

Garfield was nominated for the presidency on the Republican ticket after the failure of Grant to secure the nomination for a third term. Chester A. Arthur was nominated for the vice-presi-



dency. The convention was in the Exposition Building. They were elected.

The police telephone system on street corners was devised in the fall.

The roller skating craze struck Chicago.

Battery D Armory was erected on the lake front at Monroe.

George M. Pullman built his car shops and the town of Pullman. Duane Doty, former superintendent of schools, superintended the laying out of the town.

The Bohemian Art Club was organized for women artists, located in the Art Institute.

1881 Home for Incurables was opened in January at Racine and Fullerton.

Chicago Morning News was started March 21.

Illinois Training School for Nurses occupied two wards in the County Hospital.

Telephone and telegraph wires were ordered underground.

The Chicago Herald was established in May as a two-cent morning paper by Frank W. Palmer postmaster.

The Peoples' Church was formed as an independent church in Hooley's Theater by Rev. H. W. Thomas.

The Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons was organized at Harrison and Honore.

David A. Gage on July 2 conveyed to the City of Chicago the property known as "The Gage Farm," later the site of the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys.

The name Iroquois Club was adopted in October, started as Chicago Democratic Club.

1882 The first cable car was introduced into Chicago. Seven cars with two grip cars, on January 28, made the run from State and Madison to 20th street in twenty-one minutes.

The Prisoners' Aid Association was incorporated as a Chicago association in March, but in March 1884, it was changed to a state organization.

The first May Musical Festival was given May 23-26 in the Exposition Building. The chorus of 900 was led by William L. Tomlins.

The Chicago Branch of the American Association of the Red Cross was organized in Central Music Hall.

The building of the Art Institute was erected at Michigan and Van Buren.

The Deaconess Institute and Hospital of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized as a charitable institution.

Charles L. Hutchinson became president of the Art Institute and continued in office until his death in 1924.

The Cathedral of the Holy Name, commenced in 1874, was completed at State and Superior. Martha Washington Home was opened in July for inebriate women.

The Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary was incorporated.

Saint Vincent's Infant Asylum was established in July.

Chicago Morning News became Chicago Daily News, morning issue, July 21.

The Chicago Dental Infirmary was founded to teach dentistry to medically educated students.

The Illinois Art Association was incorporated September 15 to collect, exhibit and distribute works of art.

The Belt Railway Company was chartered November 22 to do a transfer or switching business.

1883 Colonel Francis W. Parker took charge of the Cook County Normal School the first of January.

The Chicago Pottery Club was organized February 27. Two kilns were erected and a potter employed.

The Society for Ethical Culture was incorporated April 1.

The Calumet Club building was opened April 21. W. A. Wieboldt started a store.

Patti came to town.

A Compulsory Education law was passed.

The Washington Park Club opened its race course June 28.

The Chicago Veterinary College was established.

The Society for Home Teaching of the Blind was organized by a number of young married couples.

The Presbyterian Hospital was incorporated July 21 and opened to patients in August, 1884.

The Charity Organization Society was organized in November to help able-bodied poor become self-sustaining.

The heaviest annual rainfall occurred, 45.86 inches.

1884 The Chicago Merchants' Club was started January 29 as a social club.

The Chicago Manual Training School was opened

February 4 to give high school instruction and shop work.

The Children's Memorial Hospital was founded for medical care of children under thirteen. It was originally the Maurice Porter Memorial Hospital for Children. The name was changed in 1903.

A smoke inspector was appointed in the Department of Health.

James G. Blaine, Republican, and Grover Cleveland, Democrat, were chosen as presidential nominees in the Exposition Building. Cleveland was elected.

Allan Pinkerton died July 1.

Rush street bridge was opened August 7, double roadway, operated by steam, lighted by electricity.

The Presbyterian Hospital was opened August 20 adjoining Rush Medical College.

The statue, "The Alarm," was unveiled in Lincoln Park.

1885 "The Salvation Army began operation in Chicago on this spot February, 1885." Thus reads a bronze marker in the cement sidewalk on Chicago avenue just west of Clark.

A heavy flood on the Desplaines carried pollution into the lake.

The first opera festival was held April 13-26.

The City Hall building and the Board of Trade headquarters were completed.

Street car riots occurred in June.

Potter Palmer built a mansion on the North Side.

Henry Irving and Ellen Terry played in the Columbia Theater.

Attention was called to flies as carriers of disease.

1886 The Calumet Club gave an elaborate dinner for General Schofield April 10.

The Haymarket Riot, May 4, was caused by the incitement of laborers by anarchists after a strike for the eight-hour day.

The first Chicago University was closed.

The Public Library was moved from Lake and Dearborn streets to an upper floor of the City Hall and County building.

The Union League was opened June 10.

Yerkes acquired the North Chicago Railway.

Captain George Wellington Streeter was stranded in his little fishing schooner on the beach at the foot of Superior street in July.

Richard W. Sears started a mail order business.

A manual training high school was opened.

Almer Coe started as optician.

The death of Gurdon S. Hubbard occurred in September.

Dwight L. Moody founded the Bible Institute.

1887 Newberry Library was established as a reference library in the humanities, through a bequest by Walter L. Newberry.

Yerkes acquired the West Chicago Railway.

The Glenwood Manual Training School was established for under-privileged boys.

The Lincoln statue by St. Gaudens in Lincoln Park was unveiled October 22.

Anarchists were hanged for the Haymarket Riot deaths November 11 and were buried in Waldheim Cemetery.

- 1888 Brewery workers struck April 14.  
Oliver Institute was established under the auspices of the Presbytery of Chicago.  
Electric street lighting was inaugurated.  
The Chicago Daily News Sanitarium was opened.  
The Wesley Memorial Hospital was planned at a meeting of Methodists in the Sherman House September 8. It was first occupied as a hospital June 27, 1901.  
Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton were nominated in the Republican Convention in the Exposition building. They were elected.  
Wheat was cornered by B. P. Hutchinson, "Old Hutch," with the price rising to \$2.00 a bushel.
- 1889 Anarchist Hronek was sentenced January 3 to twelve years for conspiring to assassinate public officers.  
Dr. Patrick H. Cronin was murdered May 4 by members of the Clan-Na-Gael whom he accused of misuse of Clan money. On December 16 four were sentenced to life imprisonment, one for three years and one was acquitted.  
The Visiting Nurse Association was formed to assist those unable to secure skilled assistance in time of illness.  
Lake View, Hyde Park, Lake, Jefferson and Cicero were annexed to the city on June 29.  
The elevated railroad was begun.  
A charter was granted to the University of Chicago.  
Hull House was founded by Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr in September.  
The Auditorium Theater was dedicated Decem-



ber 9. President Benjamin Harrison was the speaker.

- 1890 The first meeting of the board of trustees of the Sanitary District occurred January 18. Murry Nelson was elected president.

Plumbers struck April 1.

Part of the village of Gano was annexed April 1. The carpenters' strike ended.

South Englewood was annexed May 12. ✓

Henry Wade Rogers became president of Northwestern University.

A building was erected as the home for the Inter-Ocean at Dearborn and Madison.

Montgomery Ward secured a permanent injunction against building on the lake front.

Electric street cars began operation October 2 from 95th and Stony Island to South Chicago.

Archbishop Feehan celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the See of Chicago October 29.

The Chicago Evening Post was established. It was purchased by the Chicago Daily News October 29, 1932.

Washington Heights and West Roseland were annexed November 4.

The Orchestral Association was incorporated December 16 and invited Theodore Thomas from New York and Boston.

- 1891 The Athenaeum building was opened at 18 Van Buren in March. The Chicago Athenaeum originated with the Y. M. C. A. to train young people of both sexes.

A United States Meat Inspection law was passed applying to interstate shipments.

Fernwood was annexed April 7.

The Theodore Thomas orchestra was organized.

Control of the Weather Bureau was transferred to the Department of Agriculture July 1.

The Grant monument in Lincoln Park was unveiled October 7.

Carter H. Harrison assumed control of the Chicago Times November 7.

Thirteen men were arrested November 14 on the charge of being members of an organized gang of safe blowers and burglars.

1892 Temperance Temple was completed May 1, built for the W. C. T. U.

Masonic Temple was completed about May 1.

Chicago Daily News, morning issue, became Chicago News Record May 9.

The Democratic National Convention was held June 21 in Convention Hall. Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson were nominated and elected.

Nine aldermen were indicted for "boodle" in connection with ordinances for the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Economic Gas Company. Elevated transit lines began operating with steam motive power.

The Great Northern Hotel was erected at Dearborn and Jackson, originally operated by Colonel Southgate.

The Van Buren street tunnel was opened for street cars, rebuilt in 1909-12.

The University of Chicago was opened. John D. Rockefeller made a gift December 27 of \$1,000,000, a total of \$3,600,000 by 1936.

“Shovel Day,” September 3, saw work start on the Sanitary and Ship Canal.

Orange Judd, editor of *Orange Judd Farmer*, died December 28.

1893 Rogers Park and West Ridge were annexed April 4.

The World's Columbian Exposition was opened May 1. Infanta Eulalia visited Chicago June 6. Chicago Day was October 9.

The Catholic Woman's League was formed for the general good of humanity.

The Chicago Public Library corner stone was laid. A granite monument was erected in Waldheim Cemetery June 25 for the five anarchists hanged in 1887.

Governor Altgeld pardoned the other imprisoned anarchists June 26.

The “free lunch” saved many from starvation.

The four-mile crib was opened.

Isham Randolph was appointed chief engineer of the Sanitary District.

The first public bath house, Carter H. Harrison, was established at 759 Mather Street.

The Chicago “provision corner” collapsed August 1, breaking John Cudahy and others.

A training class for cadets was started in the Hoyne School.

The Art Institute was built on the lake front.

Pneumatic postal tubes were installed under the city streets August 24.

The Field Museum was established in Jackson Park. Marshall Field subscribed \$1,000,000 October 27.

Mayor Harrison was assassinated October 29.

Assassin Prendergast was given a death sentence December 29.

Norwood Park was annexed November 7.

Armour Institute of Technology was opened, endowed with \$1,400,000 by Philip D. Armour, and with Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus as president.

1894 Field Museum opened in the old Fine Arts building in Jackson Park.

The highest wind velocity of record was 84 miles per hour in the storm of February 12.

The Public School Art Society was formed to place suitable works of art in the public schools.

Painters struck April 30.

Randall's contingent of Coxey's army started for Washington May 1.

Pullman car plant strike began May 11, boycott began June 26. General railroad strike followed, with damage of \$1,000,000. Martial law was declared. Governor Altgeld defied President Cleveland. Boycott of American Railway Union against railroads went into effect June 26.

A financial panic occurred.

Graham Taylor made his home in Chicago Commons, in a swarming foreign quarter.

Chicago Times and Chicago Herald merged to become the Times-Herald.

The University of Chicago Settlement was opened to improve neighborhood and municipal conditions.

John Crerar Library was incorporated as a free library for natural, physical, medical, social

and applied sciences, due to a bequest by John Crerar. The bequest worth \$2,500,000 originally increased in value to \$3,500,000.

Jens Jensen was made superintendent of Humboldt Park.

Patrick Eugene Prendergast was hanged for the murder of Mayor Harrison.

Halsted street lift bridge was opened.

Miss Mary Mc Dowell went to live near "The Yards."

Eugene V. Debs was sentenced to six months in jail for contempt of court.

Mayor Hopkins issued an order to close gambling houses September 20.

1895 The Ogden Gas ordinance was passed February 25.

Part of Calumet was annexed February 25.

H. H. Kohlsaat purchased a controlling interest in the Times-Herald and in the Evening Post April 20.

Leases were arranged by the Board of Education in May with the Tribune and with the News that were later severely criticized.

A monument to the Confederate dead was dedicated May 10 in Oakwoods Cemetery.

Mary Harris Thompson, head physician and surgeon to the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, died May 22, and in her honor the name of the hospital was changed to Mary Thompson Hospital.

Electric motors were installed to operate Rush, Lake and Van Buren street bridges.

Civil Service was inaugurated. All employes of

the Health Department were placed under Civil Service.

The first movie studio was opened, a sickly enterprise, but later to film Charlie Chaplin, Gloria Swanson and Wallace Beery.

The pension law for teachers became a fact in July.

Horr and Harvey debated the silver question July 16-29.

Captain Anson and all players of the Chicago Baseball Club on July 20 were fined \$3 apiece for playing on Sunday.

Eleven thousand pupils were turned away from the public schools September 5 because of lack of room.

Eight of the ten medical inspectors of the Health Department were assigned to school inspection.

The first automobile appeared on the streets.

The first diphtheria antitoxin was issued October 5.

The Chicago Evening Journal and the Evening Press were consolidated November 17.

A motorcycle contest on Thanksgiving Day was sponsored by the Times-Herald.

An attempt was made to kill George M. Pullman and P. D. Armour by infernal machines sent through the mail December 16.

1896 The Board of Education accepted the Cook County Normal School in January.

George E. Cole was chosen to head the Municipal Voters' League for improvement of the personnel of the city council.

The grand jury indicted 582 persons for conducting "bucket shops" March 1. Indictments were quashed by the judge.



The new Isolation Hospital at 34th and Lawndale was completed.

The Chicago Federation of Labor was organized. Charles S. Deneen was elected state's attorney.

A tornado passed through Norwood Park May 25. The first class for the blind was opened by John B. Curtis, who had been teacher of the blind in the State school at Jacksonville, Illinois.

Volunteers of America were organized in Chicago as a religious, charitable and undenominational institution.

William Jennings Bryan, with "Cross of Gold" speech, won the Democratic nomination for president. He was defeated.

The first vacation school was held in the Joseph Medill School under the auspices of the Civic Federation.

Robert M. Smith was appointed first principal of the John Worthy School October 7.

1897 The Chicago Association of Day Nurseries was organized.

Vessels of Philip D. Armour with two million bushels of wheat broke through the ice and broke the wheat corner of Joseph Leiter.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation was organized in March.

Metropolitan Elevated trains ran around the loop. The Lake street Elevated opened.

Northwestern University Settlement was established, incorporated in 1898.

The new telescope of the University of Chicago, largest in the world, was put into use at Williams Bay May 23.

Dr. Octave Chanute, retired railroad engineer,

experimented with gliders of various designs near Miller, Indiana.

The Humphrey bill giving a 50-year franchise to traction lines was defeated.

The Allen bill giving a 50-year franchise to traction lines was passed in the legislature but was buried in the council.

The Anti-Saloon League was formed to abolish liquor traffic.

The School Children's Aid Society was organized. Mayor Harrison appointed an Educational Commission to investigate the public school system of Chicago.

The monument of General John A. Logan in Grant Park was unveiled July 22.

The Chicago Public Library building was opened in October.

The trial of Adolph L. Luetgert for the murder of his wife closed October 21.

The Inter-Ocean became the property of a syndicate headed by Charles T. Yerkes November 20.

1898 The height of buildings was limited by ordinance March 24 to ten stories, or 130 feet.

Frances E. Willard, head of the W. C. T. U., died. The body was cremated April 9.

An epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred. Main sewers in 12th and 22d streets were changed so as to discharge into the river instead of into the lake.

Joseph Leiter lost heavily in an attempt to corner wheat June 13.

Stereotypers struck July 3, causing the temporary suspension of all daily papers.

Henry J. Cox was given charge of the Weather Bureau.

1899 Lord Beresford was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Commercial Club February 18. A franchise for freight tunnels was voted February 20 to the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company.

An army beef court of inquiry met March 9-22. Austin was annexed April 4.

The Juvenile Court was established by legislative act July 1. The first session was held in the old county building.

Richard S. Tuthill was assigned to the Juvenile Court as the first Juvenile Court judge in July. The Parental School law was passed July 1, amended July 1, 1907.

W. Lester Bodine was elected superintendent of compulsory education.

Mrs. Ella F. Young, district superintendent, resigned from the schools in June.

Colonel Francis W. Parker resigned from the Chicago Normal School in June.

Charles T. Yerkes left for London.

President McKinley was present at the laying of the corner stone of the new Federal building (postoffice) October 9.

"Skinny" Madden demanded a fine of \$5000 because the corner stone of the Federal building had been cut by a "scab."

The Principals' Club was organized October 28 with Homer Bevans as first president.

1900 The Sanitary and Ship Canal was opened January 17. The total cost was \$45,220,588.

A child study department was authorized April

4 by the Board of Education as the result of a survey by Dr. W. S. Christopher.

Admiral George Dewey was present at the Dewey Day celebration May 1.

The Associated Jewish Charities was incorporated, founded in 1891 to carry on philanthropic and educational work.

W. R. Hearst launched the American as an evening and Sunday paper.

William Hale Thompson was elected alderman, sponsored by the Municipal Voters' League.

The Northwestern Elevated was ready for use.

The Municipal Reference Library was opened as a special library on municipal government.

Arnold Tompkins was selected as principal of the Chicago Normal School.

The first subnormal room was opened in the Schiller School in the fall.

The oral method of teaching the deaf was introduced into the schools by Mary Mc Cowan.

A class for crippled children was established in the Tilden School at Lake and Elizabeth.

1901 Spitting in public places was prohibited.

A state law was passed providing for registration of births and deaths.

The Chicago Record was sold March 28 by Victor Lawson to Herman H. Kohlsaat, and merged with the Times-Herald to become the Record-Herald.

Free bathing beaches were opened, the expense being borne by citizens.

Chicago Boys' Clubs were organized to promote the well-being of boys, especially the underprivileged.

The Central Howard Association was formed to aid prisoners before and after release.

The Gainsborough portrait was recovered in Chicago.

The first train over the electric to Joliet ran September 12.

1902 The Parental School was opened in January.

John Alexander Dowie (Elijah) was threatened with bankruptcy.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The street car bandits, Marx, Van Dine, Niedemeyer and Roeski, were captured in the sand dunes.

The Central Trust Company opened July 8.

The first train over the Chicago, Aurora and Elgin was run August 25.

The Legislative Voters' League was organized to promote good government through state legislation.

1903 The Jewish Peoples' Institute was incorporated for social advancement of the Jewish people.

The City Club was organized to improve political, social and economic conditions by non-partisan methods.

The Infant Welfare Society of Chicago was founded, incorporated in 1911, to reduce infant deaths and to improve the health of the coming generation.

The Crane Technical High School was opened in the fall.

The Centennial of Fort Dearborn was celebrated September 26-30.

The Iroquois Theater fire occurred December 30,

in which 575 perished in the flames and the panic.

1904 The Municipal Lodging House was opened at the present location.

The Chicago Law and Order League was formed to bring together all law enforcement organizations.

The Juvenile Protective League was incorporated, changed in name in 1909 to Juvenile Protective Association. Originally it was organized in 1899 as the Juvenile Court Committee.

Theodore Roosevelt was nominated with Charles W. Fairbanks on the Republican ticket. In the election he carried every ward of the city.

W. R. Hearst started the Examiner as a morning paper.

Judge Julian Mack was assigned to the Juvenile Court.

A strike occurred in the Stockyards. It lasted from July 12 to September 8, involving 50,000 men and a loss of \$10,000,000. The question was one of wages and hours.

Orchestra Hall was dedicated in December. In less than a month thereafter Theodore Thomas died.

1905 The Little Wanderer Day Nursery was established. The Rotary Club was formed.

1906 President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago died in January.

Johann Hoch was hanged February 23 for poisoning his wife January 12, 1904.

The Chicago Tuberculosis Institute was organized. The Chicago Society of Social Hygiene was formed.



The Municipal Court was established.

Indictments were returned July 1 against the packers for restraining commerce and for conspiring to secure rebates.

The first electric surface cars ran on Clark street.

Upton Sinclair published "The Jungle," an expose of unsanitary conditions in the stockyards.

The freight tunnel system was opened in part August 6.

The White Sox were the world champions.

1907 The Church Federation of nineteen denominations was formed

The Juvenile Court and the Detention Home were opened in new quarters on Ewing street.

The mayor's term of office was increased to four years.

The Inter-Ocean building at Madison and Dearborn was converted into Grant Hotel, a stopping place for theatrical celebrities.

The Chicago Sunday Evening Club was started to maintain religious services in the business center.

Judge K. M. Landis on August 3 imposed a fine of \$29,240,000 upon the Standard Oil companies for transporting at less than tariff rates.

A. A. Michelson of the University of Chicago was awarded the Nobel prize in physics.

The freight tunnel was wholly in use in September.

1908 The Prairie Club was organized to promote outdoor recreation.

The heaviest snowfall on record occurred February 18-19, a depth of 12.8 inches.

The first auto police patrol wagon was made in the city shops.

The city council ordered a city numbering system outside the business district.

William Howard Taft was nominated for the presidency on the Republican ticket in the Coliseum. He was elected.

Judge Merritt W. Pinckney was assigned to the Juvenile Court.

The Chicago Cubs were the world champions.

1909 Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago was elected alderman.

United Charities was organized by the consolidation of the Relief and Aid Society and the Bureau of Charities.

Wheat was "cornered" by James A. Patten in the middle of April at a price of \$1.50 per bushel, 50c higher than a year previous.

"Billy" Lorimer was elected senator by the legislature.

The Sherman House was rebuilt.

The first open air school was begun in a tent on the grounds of the Harvard School August 3, under the management of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute.

Loyola University was established October 23 as a development of St. Ignatius College, which was founded on the West Side in 1869.

The Chicago Plan Commission was created by the city council November 1. "The Plan of Chicago" was published.

The First Ward Ball was closed, a device that had been used to raise \$50,000 for Christmas from the underworld.

1910 Amalgamated Clothiers, 40,000, went on strike. An arbitration committee was thereupon estab-

lished by Hart, Shaffner, Marx and Co., which prevented all strikes thereafter in their plants. Theodore Roosevelt refused to dine at the Hamilton Club with William Lorimer.

The Chicago Council of Boy Scouts of America was organized.

Dean Walter T. Sumner was appointed chairman of the Vice Commission.

Monte Tennes, owner of General News Bureau, had a monopoly on gambling.

The Blackstone Hotel was built by Tracy and John B. Drake.

School dental service was inaugurated by the Chicago Dental Society.

The North Shore Drainage channel was opened.

The Woman's City Club was organized to offer to women an opportunity for more intelligent citizenship.

The Sarah Morris Hospital for Children was established.

Speech correction work was introduced into the schools early in the year.

Edison Park was annexed November 8.

The Chicago Grand Opera Company was incorporated. It leased the Auditorium. The first performance was in November. The name was changed to Civic Opera Association in 1915 and then to Chicago Civic Opera Company.

1911 The house numbering system went into effect April 1 in the business district.

An ordinance prohibited common drinking cups.

An ordinance prohibited common roller towels.

The Municipal Employees' Pension Fund was established.

The Health Department started the Pasteur treatment for rabies.

In the Lucy Flower Technical High School for Girls provision was made for over-age girls not eighth grade graduates, the beginning of pre-vocational schools.

Postal Savings Bank was opened August 1.

The new Chicago and Northwestern passenger station was opened at a cost of \$25,000,000.

An airplane exhibition was staged on the lake front in August. The speed record was 57.7 miles an hour.

The Iroquois Memorial Hospital was erected as a memorial to victims of the Iroquois fire.

The Chicago Vice Commission reported that the profits from prostitution were estimated at \$15,000,000, probably one-fifth of which should be classed as police graft.

The Everleigh Club was closed by Mayor Harrison in October.

1912 A campaign was started for pure milk.

A tornado passed through Cook County April 6. It did not enter the city limits.

William H. Taft and James S. Sherman were nominated in the Republican Convention. They were defeated.

Theodore Roosevelt and Hiram W. Johnson were nominated in the Progressive Convention. They were defeated.

Chlorination of the water supply began.

William Lorimer was unseated as senator.

Little Mothers' Clubs were established in the public schools.

- 1913 Educational councils of teachers were approved March 5.  
A Forest Preserve District of Cook County was authorized June 27 by the legislature, approved by referendum vote November 3, 1914.  
Woman's suffrage was approved.  
A Morals Court was established, as recommended by the Vice Commission.  
The Workmen's Compensation Act went into effect July 1.  
Three special divisions were opened for epileptic children, in the Jahn, Washington and Mark Sheridan schools.  
Surface car lines were merged by an ordinance of November 4.
- 1914 Morgan Park was annexed April 7.  
The Health Department started distribution of silver nitrate solution to prevent blindness.  
The Inter-Ocean and the Record Herald were merged by James Keeley into the Herald.  
The Travelers' Aid Society was organized to render aid to travelers.  
The Rufus F. Dawes Hotel was established to provide lodgings for unemployed men.  
Gage Farm was transferred to the Board of Education in June for the Chicago and Cook County School for Boys.  
The Lorimer banks crashed. Lorimer, indicted, was acquitted.  
The Boys' Brotherhood Republic was established, a self-governing organization.  
The Council of Social Agencies was organized, as a federation of 206 public and private social agencies.

An outbreak of foot and mouth disease occurred in Niles, Michigan. The stockyards were closed by reason of this disease in November.

- 1915 A teacher was assigned for bedside work with convalescent children at the Cook County Hospital.

Part of Evanston was annexed February 8.

An ordinance required that food be covered.

Clearing was annexed April 6.

Mayor Thompson enforced the state law requiring the closing of saloons on Sunday.

Part of Stickney was annexed June 7.

The Eastland capsized and sank in the Chicago river July 24, with the loss of 812 lives.

The Loeb rule was adopted September 1, forbidding teachers from affiliating with labor unions. Injunction against its enforcement was secured September 23. Amendment to the Loeb rule was adopted in September, allowing the Board to determine what organizations teachers might not join.

The Chicago Urban League was formed to promote improvement of conditions among Negroes, incorporated in 1917.

The Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross was formed.

George William Mundelein was appointed archbishop of Chicago December 9.

- 1916 Catharine Goggin, financial secretary of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, died January 4, struck by an auto truck as she was crossing the street.

The Municipal Pier, now Navy Pier, was completed.



"68" of the teaching force were dropped in June in accordance with the second Loeb rule.

A strike occurred at the International Harvester plant.

The Chicago League for the Hard of Hearing was organized to ameliorate deafness.

Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks were nominated in the Republican Presidential Convention in the Coliseum. They were defeated.

Judge Victor P. Arnold was assigned to the Juvenile Court.

Negro migration began from southern states, about half a million in three years.

Dedication of the new Chicago and Cook County School for Boys occurred October 2.

1917 Free lunches in saloons were prohibited.

Filling in of Bubbly Creek started.

Mary Dawes Hotel was established for women at a minimum cost.

Joel D. Hunter became General Superintendent of United Charities.

Motor coaches were first operated March 24.

The official Chicago flag was adopted April 14, three broad horizontal white stripes, two narrow light blue ones, and two red stars.

Carl B. Boden, on the death of Henry E. Legler, was elected librarian of Chicago Public Library.

John L. Whitman, superintendent of the Bridewell, resigned in July to become State Superintendent of Prisons.

The Otis law was enacted April 20, providing tenure of office for teachers.

Samuel Insull was state chairman of the State Council of Defense.

Registration for the "draft" occurred June 5.

1918 A dentist was assigned in April to teach oral hygiene in the public schools.

A Statue of the Republic in Jackson Park was unveiled May 11, a bronze reproduction of the statue that stood at the east end of the Court of Honor in the World's Fair.

An order prohibited smoking on street cars.

The Associated Catholic Charities was established.

The Lawndale Hospital was opened June 1 for the detention of women with venereal diseases.

Chicago observed heatless Mondays.

W. R. Hearst took over the Chicago Herald to produce the Herald and Examiner.

Roosevelt Road was widened and made a through street.

A war exhibition was held in Grant Park in September.

The first air mail arrived September 16.

The Illinois Centennial was celebrated October 8-13 by a pageant in the Auditorium and by the dedication of a monument in Logan Square.

An epidemic of influenza caused 381 deaths in one day, October 17.

Chicago went wild on Armistice Day, November 11.

1919 Children's concerts were started by Frederick Stock in Orchestra Hall.

The Chicago Crime Commission was organized to promote efficiency of all officers dealing with crime.

Race riots occurred July 27 to August 2 between

Negroes and white people on the South Side. Thirty-eight were killed, 537 were injured and fires destroyed nearly two million dollars' worth of property, leaving a thousand people homeless and destitute.

The Union League Foundation for Boys' Clubs was organized to make better citizens of underprivileged boys.

Superintendent Chadsey's case against the Board of Education was decided in November in his favor. He then resigned.

1920 Robert E. Crowe was elected state's attorney. George Brennan became political boss on the death of Roger Sullivan.

Walter Dill Scott became president of Northwestern.

Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge were nominated in the Republican Convention in the Coliseum. They were elected.

Mrs. Edith Rockefeller Mc Cormick gave 105 acres west of Riverside for a zoological park. The Michigan avenue two-level bridge was opened May 14.

Al Capone came from New York to join Jim Colosimo, ruler of vice on the South Side. Colosimo was shot in May. His funeral was imposing.

An ordinance was passed August 20 for daylight saving, approved by referendum vote November 2.

1921 Big Tim Murphy was leader in the Polk street mail robbery, and was later sent to Leavenworth.

The Wrigley building was completed in April, 28 stories in height.

Field Museum was opened in Grant Park in May, having been transferred from Jackson Park.

The Landis Award was made June 9 on the question of a building wage.

The Wieboldt Foundation was established June 24 as a charitable corporation.

Construction was begun on the new Union Station at a cost of \$80,000,000.

Captain George W. Streeter died.

Teachers' Councils were made a part of the school system August 31.

K. Y. W. started its first programs November 11 with a speech by Mary Garden. It broadcast for the Herald and Examiner. It was removed to Philadelphia December 8, 1934.

1922 Anton J. Cermak was elected president of the Board of County Commissioners.

W. M. A. Q. began to broadcast March 21, at that time as W. G. U., owned by the Daily News. The broadcasting station is now in the Merchandise Mart and is operated by the National Broadcasting Company. The transmitter is near Elmhurst.

A street car strike was called.

Ground was broken for the new Mc Cormick Zoo. Part of Maine was annexed June 5.

W. G. N. was established by the Chicago Tribune. Broadcasts now are given from the studio in Tribune Square. The transmitter is at Elgin.

A proposed new State Constitution, with a new charter for Chicago, was defeated because of

the attempt to limit the representation of Chicago in the General Assembly.

The corner stone of the Chicago Temple, home of First Methodist Church, was laid November 5. Part of Niles was annexed November 7.

1923 The Juvenile Court and the Juvenile Detention Home occupied a new building at Oakley and Roosevelt.

W. B. B. M. was established in the Wrigley building, transmitter at Glenview.

The Cradle Society was organized to care for and to find homes for babies whose parents were unable to keep them.

The Better Government Association of Chicago and Cook County was formed.

1924 Terry Druggan and Frankie Lake were sentenced by Judge James Wilkerson in connection with the booze traffic.

George William Mundelein was elevated to the cardinalate March 24.

W. L. S. was operated by Prairie Farmer, studio at 1230 Washington boulevard, transmitter at Downers Grove.

Dion O'Banion was slain in his florist's shop.

The Dawes Reparation Plan was agreed upon at the London Conference August 30.

Ernest D. Burton became president at the University of Chicago.

1925 Angelo Genna was slain May 26 in gang warfare. The Miller Act to provide annuities for teachers passed both houses of the legislature but failed to reach the governor .

Max Mason succeeded Ernest D. Burton as president of the University of Chicago.

W. E. N. R. was established in the Merchandise Mart, transmitter at Downers Grove. It is operated by N. B. C.

The Mary Crane Nursery was organized to demonstrate nursery school education.

The Tribune Tower was completed in July.

The Adult Education Council was formed.

Victor F. Lawson died August 19.

South Market was moved to Fourteenth and Racine August 22 at a cost of \$17,000,000.

The Goodman Theater was opened October 20.

Soldier Field was dedicated November 11. Originally called Grant Park Stadium, the name was changed August 20.

Emeritus Service was proposed by Superintendent Mc Andrew on November 25 for teachers and principals seventy years of age, adopted by Board December 9.

1926 Many changes occurred in the schools because of the adoption of the Emeritus Rule, retiring teachers at seventy.

The Pension Board of the Chicago Public Schools February 27 raised the annuity to \$800 for 25 years of service and \$1000 for 35 years.

The Board of Education March 17 amended the Emeritus Rule so as to require but ten years of consecutive service.

Assistant state's attorney William H. Mc Swiggin was assassinated April 27.

The Miller Act providing a retiring fund for teachers and principals was signed by the governor May 19.

The daylight saving ordinance was passed by the city council.



Graft was charged in real estate deals of the County Board.

W. C. F. L. was established by the Chicago Federation of Labor, broadcasts from the American Furniture Mart, transmitter at Downers Grove.

The Eucharistic Congress was held at Mundelein June 24.

W. M. B. I. was established by Moody Bible Institute.

The "Seated Lincoln" was placed in Grant Park and dedicated.

Samuel Insull headed the Commonwealth Edison Company, with an investment of \$200,000,000.

Joseph L. Moss became superintendent of Public Welfare of Cook County in October.

Wacker Drive was dedicated October 20. Charles H. Wacker was largely responsible for promotion of the Chicago Plan. Daniel H. Burnham designed Wacker Drive.

Soldier Field was again dedicated November 27.

1927 Mount Greenwood was annexed February 22.

William Hale Thompson was reelected for a third term as mayor in the April election.

The Century of Progress was organized.

Construction of the Chicago Zoological Park was started, John T. Mc Cutcheon president.

The Miller Act as amended June 24 provided for voluntary retirement of teachers at the age of sixty and after 25 years of service.

Hotel Stevens containing 3200 rooms with bath was opened.

Buckingham Fountain was dedicated.

The Illinois Central electrified its suburban lines.

The Mather building was completed, one of the tallest and most beautiful office buildings.

Miss Mary M. Bartelme was assigned as Judge of the Juvenile Court.

Anthony Lombardo was shot at midday September 7 at Dearborn and Madison.

The trial of Superintendent Mc Andrew for insubordination opened September 29.

The Municipal Airport was opened early in December to all carriers in air traffic.

1928 Bombs were exploded during the political campaign at the homes of Judge Swanson and Senator Deneen.

Part of Leyden was annexed February 29.

Octavius Granady, candidate for ward committee-man, was shot to death.

333 North Michigan building was completed.

Medinah Athletic Club, with oriental minaret, was erected.

The Thompson-Crowe-Small-Galpin political machine was smashed.

Big Tim Murphy, mail robber, was shot to death June 27.

The corner stone of the Steuben Club was laid September 17, on the site of the old Briggs House, Randolph and Wells.

Work was begun on the Merchandise Mart August 16 to cost \$30,000,000 and to be the world's largest commercial building.

The Emeritus Rule was declared to be illegal and sixteen teachers and principals were returned to their former positions.

The Carbide and Carbon building, Michigan and South Water, was under construction.

The corner stone of the Chicago Stadium was laid on Thanksgiving Day.

Mayor Thompson charged U. J. Hermann to clear the shelves of the Public Library of "tainted" histories.

The Chicago Evening Post building was erected on Wacker Drive.

"Jim Patten is gone." Patten at various times had cornered wheat, oats, corn and cotton.

The Palmolive building was erected on North Shore Drive.

Judge Hugo M. Friend held William Hale Thompson and his colleagues liable for the sum of \$1,732,279 in a suit brought by the Tribune over fees of experts.

Work was begun in September on straightening the South Branch between West Polk and West Eighteenth.

1929 The "Valentine Day Massacre" occurred February 14. Seven were lined up in a garage and killed with machine gun fire.

The Shedd Aquarium was opened for the exhibition of live fish.

The Chicago Daily News occupied its new building at 400 West Madison June 8.

The Daily Journal was acquired by the Daily News August 2.

A scientific crime detection laboratory was opened in the fall as a department of the Law School of Northwestern University. This was due to the interest of Burt A. Massee who had served as foreman on the coroner's jury to investigate the Valentine Day Massacre.

The Montefiore Special School for truant boys was opened in September.

Harriet H. Mc Cormick Memorial Residence of the Y. W. C. A. was opened.

Radio instruction was introduced into the schools through the cooperation of W. M. A. Q.

The Chicago Civic Opera House was opened to the public November 4, with "Aida" as the first presentation.

Part of River Grove was annexed November 21.

1930 Adler Planetarium was dedicated May 10, funds provided by Max Adler, director Professor Philip Fox.

Board of Trade building, topped by Ceres, was completed.

Shedd Aquarium was opened in June, established by John G. Shedd.

Alfred G. Lingle, reporter for Chicago Tribune, was killed in the Illinois Central subway June 9.

The Lindbergh Beacon, on the Palmolive building, was dedicated August 27, the gift of Elmer A. Sperry. One steady ray points toward the Municipal Airport.

Moseley Special School for boys was opened in September.

Mundelein College was opened September 15.

Merchandise Mart was completed, the largest building in the world.

The airport property was leased by the city from the Board of Education in October.

Beverly was annexed November 4, later disconnected.

1931 Judge Jarecki on January 31 held the tax levies of 1928 and 1929 were void because so much

personal property had been unlawfully exempted from taxation.

Al Capone was indicted by the federal government for income tax evasion.

The Chicago and Cook County School for Boys was discontinued during the summer.

Colonel Frank Knox and Theodore Ellis bought controlling interest in the Daily News.

The old Art Palace of the World's Fair was restored as Rosenwald Museum.

The Lawson Y. M. C. A. was dedicated November 1. The cost of \$2,750,000 was met in part by a bequest of \$1,000,000 from Victor F. Lawson.

The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago was dedicated in December, to show early human development.

1932 A survey of the Chicago public schools was made by the Strayer Commission at an expense of \$100,000.

Judge Henry Horner, democrat, was elected governor.

The Chicago Historical Society moved to its new building in Lincoln Park.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, nominated for presidency in the Chicago Stadium July 2, flew in an airplane to accept the democratic nomination.

The Chicago Tunnel Company in July secured a new lease on tunnels for thirty years.

The Chicago Evening Post was purchased October 29 by the Chicago Daily News.

1933 Mayor Anton J. Cermak was shot in Miami, Florida, February 15 by Guiseppe Zangara, died March 6, funeral in Chicago March 10.

The Century of Progress opened May 27, closed November 12.

The Museum of Science and Industry, Rosenwald Museum, was dedicated June 19.

The Illinois State N. R. A. commission for Chicago was named, with Melvin A. Taylor as chairman.

The Chicago Recovery Commission was appointed by the mayor to work for revenue reform.

Judge Frank H. Bicek was assigned to the Juvenile Court.

On July 12 the Board of Education adopted its Economy Program.

1934 The stockyards fire May 19 caused an estimated loss of \$8,000,000.

The Century of Progress reopened May 26, closed October 31.

The Chicago Zoological Park opened in July.

Unused school lands were mortgaged for a government loan.

A loan of \$22,300,000 was made to the schools by R. F. C.

John Dillinger, gangster leader, was shot by "G" men July 22.

The hottest day recorded in Chicago was July 24, with the record of 104.8 degrees.

The new Lane Technical High School was opened in September.

The new postoffice was occupied September 17.

The progressive signal system on Michigan avenue was finally placed in operation October 12.

The lightest annual rainfall of record for Chicago was 22.78 inches.



- 1935 The Chicago Yellow Cab Company was reported to have spent \$100,000,000 in February for new cabs.
- Transcontinental railroads in February clipped eight hours from the running time between Chicago and Los Angeles, reducing the run to 59 hours and 25 minutes.
- The International Harvester Company in February reported profits of \$3,949,000 for 1934, the first profits in three years.
- The March sales of Sears, Roebuck and Company and of Montgomery Ward and Company were the highest in their history.
- In March wheat crossed the dollar mark as it became certain that the winter crop would be small.
- The Federal Court in Chicago in August enjoined the collection of A. A. A. processing taxes in eighteen companies.
- The Inland Steel Company and Joseph Ryerson and Son merged in August.
- The Chicago Utilities restored to Samuel Insull in August his pension of \$21,000.
- Cyrus H. Mc Cormick withdrew in September as chairman of the International Harvester Company.
- Robert M. Sweitzer was acquitted November 12 of any criminal conduct in connection with his alleged retention of public funds to the amount of \$733,817.
- 1936 Mary E. Mc Dowell died October 14, after many years of social service "back of the Yards."
- Lorado Taft died October 30, the effect of a stroke of paralysis. Among his famous works are the

Black Hawk monument, Fountain of the Great Lakes and Fountain of Time.

Voters rejected the plan for Eastern Standard Time November 3.

Ernest R. Graham, world famous architect, died November 22. Among the buildings for which he drew the plans are the Field Museum, Shedd Aquarium, Merchandise Mart, Civic Opera House, Chicago Postoffice and Union Station.

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Tunnels .....	1864, 1865, 1866, 1869, 1870, 1872, 1892, 1899, 1906, 1907, 1932
Turngemeinde, Chicago .....	1853
Tuthill, Judge Richard S. ....	1899
Twain, Mark .....	1879
Type foundry .....	1855
Typographical Union, Chicago .....	1850, 1852
Underground Railroad .....	1839
Undertakers .....	1854
Union Car Works .....	1852
Union Club .....	1878
Union College of Law .....	1879
Union League Club .....	1879, 1886
Union League Foundation for Boys' Clubs .....	1919
Union Lodge .....	1844
Union Park .....	1853

Union Station .....	1921, 1936
Union Stock Yard and Transit Co. ..	1864
Union Stockyards .....	1865
Unitarian Church .....	1836, 1857
United Charities .....	1909
United Hebrew Relief Association ..	1859
United States Government Building..	1880
United States Life Saving Station ...	1875
United States Marine Hospital .....	1850, 1852, 1867
United States Meat inspection .....	1891
United States Weather Bureau .....	1870
Unity Church .....	1857
Universalist Church .....	1836
University of Chicago .....	1857, 1889, 1892, 1897, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1924, 1931
University of Chicago Settlement ....	1894
Urban League, Chicago .....	1915
Utilities, Chicago .....	1935
Vacation schools .....	1896
Valentine Day Massacre .....	1929
Van Buren, Martin .....	1842, 1848
Van Buren street tunnel .....	1892
Van der Bogart .....	1834
Van Dine .....	1902
Van Schaack, Peter and Son .....	1844
Van Voorhis, Dr. Isaac .....	1811
Varnum, Jacob .....	1816
Vessels .....	1854, 1865
Veterinary College, Chicago .....	1883
Vice Commission, Chicago .....	1910, 1911, 1913
Visiting Nurse Association .....	1889
Volk, Leonard .....	1857, 1860
Volksfreund, Chicago .....	1845

Volunteers of America .....	1896	
Wacker Drive .....	1926	
Waldheim Cemetery .....	1874,	1887, 1893
Wales, Prince of .....	1860	
Walker, Father Jesse .....	1826,	1830
War exhibition .....	1918	
Ward, Captain Eber .....	1872	
Ward, Montgomery .....	1890	
Warren, Hooper .....	1836	
Washington Heights .....	1890	
Washington Park .....	1868	
Washington Park Club .....	1883	
Washington School .....	1865,	1869
Washington Square .....	1842	
Washington street tunnel .....	1869	
Washington Temperance Society ....	1840	
Washingtonian Association .....	1875	
Washingtonian Home .....	1863	
Water tower .....	1867,	1869
Waterworks .....	1842,	1852, 1854
Watkins, John .....	1832	
W. B. B. M. ....	1923	
W. C. F. L. ....	1926	
W. C. T. U. ....	1892,	1898
Weather—		
Rainfall—		
Heaviest .....	1883	
Lightest .....	1934	
Temperature—		
Highest .....	1934	
Lowest .....	1872	
Snowfall, heaviest .....	1908	
Tornado .....	1896,	1912
Weather Bureau .....	1891,	1898



Wind velocity, highest .....	1894	
Weather Bureau .....	1891,	1898
Webster, Daniel .....	1837	
Webster and Gage .....	1857	
Well .....	1834	
Wells, Henry .....	1845	
Wells, William H. ....	1856	
W. E. N. R. ....	1925	
Wentworth, D. S. ....	1867	
Wentworth, John .....	1836,	1839, 1843.
	1857	
Wesley Memorial Hospital .....	1888	
West Division Railway, Chicago ....	1861	
West Ridge .....	1893	
West Roseland .....	1890	
West Side Parks .....	1869	
Western Herald .....	1846	
Western News Co. ....	1861	
Western Society of Engineers.....	1869	
W. G. N. ....	1922	
W. G. U. ....	1922	
Wheat .....	1838,	1856, 1897,
	1898,	1909, 1935
Wheat cornered .....	1888	
Whig .....	1840,	1847
Whistler, Captain John .....	1803,	1810
Whistler, Sarah .....	1804	
White, John T. and Co. ....	1855	
White Sox .....	1906	
Whitman, John L. ....	1917	
Wieboldt, W. A. ....	1883	
Wieboldt Foundation .....	1921	
Wigwam .....	1860	
Willard, Frances E. ....	1898	

Williams Bay .....	1897
Wind velocity .....	1894
W. L. S. ....	1924
W. M. A. Q. ....	1922, 1929
W. M. B. I. ....	1926
Wolfson, Carl .....	1872
Wolcott, Alexander .....	1819, 1823, 1826
Wolf Tavern .....	1829
Woman's City Club .....	1910
Woman's suffrage .....	1913
Women's Club, Chicago .....	1875
Women's Hospital Medical College ..	1870
Wood's Museum .....	1863
Workmen's Compensation Act .....	1913
World's Columbian Exposition .....	1893, 1918, 1931
Worthy (John) School .....	1896
Wright, John S. ....	1835
Wrigley Building .....	1921, 1923
Yacht Club, Chicago .....	1875
Yates, Governor Richard .....	1861
Yellow Cab Co., Chicago .....	1935
Yerkes, Charles T. ....	1886, 1887, 1897, 1899
Y. M. C. A. ....	1858, 1891, 1931
Young, Ella Flagg .....	1899
Young Men's Association .....	1841
Y. W. C. A. ....	1877
Zangara, Guiseppe .....	1932
Zoological Park, Chicago .....	1920, 1922, 1927, 1934
Zouaves, Chicago .....	1860

# APPENDIX

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## MAYORS

1. William B. Ogden .....1837...Democrat
2. Buckner S. Morris .....1838...Whig
3. Benjamin F. Raymond ...1839...Whig
4. Alexander Lloyd .....1840...Democrat
5. Francis C. Sherman .....1841...Democrat
6. Benjamin W. Raymond ...1842...Democrat
7. Augustus Garrett .....1843...Democrat
8. Alson S. Sherman .....1844...Democrat
9. Augustus Garrett .....1845...Democrat
10. John P. Chapin .....1846...Whig
11. James Curtiss .....1847...Democrat
12. J. H. Woodworth .....1848...Democrat-Whig
13. J. H. Woodworth .....1849...Democrat-Whig
14. James Curtiss .....1850...Democrat
15. Walter S. Gurnee .....1851...Democrat
16. Walter S. Gurnee .....1852...Democrat
17. Charles M. Gray .....1853...Democrat
18. Isaac L. Milliken .....1854...Democrat
19. Levi D. Boone .....1855...Know-Nothing
20. Thomas Dyer .....1856...Democrat
21. John Wentworth .....1857...Republican
22. John C. Haines .....1858...Republican
23. John C. Haines .....1859...Republican
24. John Wentworth .....1860...Republican
25. Julian S. Ramsey .....1861...Republican
26. Francis C. Sherman .....1862...Democrat

27. Francis C. Sherman .....1863...Democrat
28. John B. Rice .....1865...Republican
29. John B. Rice .....1867...Republican
30. Roswell B. Mason .....1869...Peoples
31. Joseph Medill .....1871...Citizens
32. Harvey D. Colvin .....1873...Peoples
33. Thomas Hoyne .....1875...Republican
34. Monroe Heath .....1876...Republican
35. Monroe Heath .....1877...Republican
36. Carter H. Harrison .....1879...Democrat
37. Carter H. Harrison .....1881...Democrat
38. Carter H. Harrison .....1883...Democrat
39. Carter H. Harrison .....1885...Democrat
40. John A. Roche .....1887...Republican
41. De Witt C. Creiger .....1889...Democrat
42. Hempsted Washburne ....1891...Republican
43. Carter H. Harrison .....1893...Democrat
44. John P. Hopkins .....1893...Republican
45. George B. Swift .....1895...Republican
46. Carter H. Harrison Jr....1897...Democrat
47. Carter H. Harrison Jr....1899...Democrat
48. Carter H. Harrison Jr....1901...Democrat
49. Carter H. Harrison Jr....1903...Democrat
50. Edward F. Dunne .....1905...Democrat
51. Fred A. Busse .....1907...Republican
52. Carter H. Harrison Jr....1911...Democrat
53. William H. Thompson ...1915...Republican
54. William H. Thompson ...1919...Republican
55. William E. Dever .....1923...Democrat
56. William H. Thompson ...1927...Republican
57. Anton J. Cermak .....1931...Democrat
58. Frank J. Corr .....1933...Democrat
59. Edward J. Kelly .....1933...Democrat
60. Edward J. Kelly .....1935...Democrat

*Presidents of the Board of Education*

School Inspectors—

Peter Bolles .....	1839	to	1840
William Jones .....	1840	to	1843
Jonathan Y. Scammon .....	1843	to	1845
William Jones .....	1845	to	1848
Dr. E. S. Kimberly .....	1848	to	1849

Record for 1849 missing

Henry Smith .....	1850	to	1851
William Jones .....	1851	to	1852
Flavel Moseley .....	1852	to	1853
William H. Brown .....	1853	to	1854
Flavel Moseley .....	1854	to	1856

Board of Education—

Flavel Moseley .....	1856	to	1858
Luther Haven .....	1858	to	1860
John C. Dore .....	1860	to	1861
Samuel Hoard .....	1861	to	1862
John H. Foster .....	Jan.	to	May 1862
Luther Haven .....	1862	to	1863
Walter L. Newberry .....	1863	to	1864
Levi B. Taft .....	1864	to	1865
Charles N. Holden .....	1865	to	1867
George C. Clarke .....	1867	to	1868
Lorenz Brentano .....	1868	to	1869
Samuel A. Briggs .....	1869	to	1870
William H. King .....	1870	to	1871
Eben F. Runyan .....	1871	to	1872
William H. King .....	1872	to	1874
John C. Richberg .....	1874	to	1876
William K. Sullivan .....	1876	to	1878
William H. Wells .....	1878	to	1879
Philip A. Hoyne .....	1879	to	1880

Martin A. De Lany	1880	to	1882
Norman Bridge	1882	to	1883
Adolf Kraus	1883	to	1884
James R. Doolittle	1884	to	1885
Adolf Kraus	1885	to	1886
Allan C. Story	1886	to	1888
Graeme Stewart	1888	to	1889
William G. Beale	1889	to	1890
Louis Nettlehorst	1890	to	1892
John Mc Laren	1892	to	1893
Alfred S. Trude	1893	to	1895
Daniel R. Cameron	1895	to	1896
Edward G. Halle	1896	to	1898
Graham H. Harris	1898	to	1902
Clayton Mark	1902	to	1903
Graham H. Harris	1903	to	1904
Clayton Mark	1904	to	1905
Edward Tilden	1905	to	1906
Emil W. Ritter	1906	to	1907
Otto C. Schneider	1907	to	1909
Alfred R. Union	1909	to	1910
Dr. Jas. B. Mc Fatrich	1910	to	1913
Peter Reinberg	1913	to	1914
Michael J. Collins	1914	to	1916
Jacob M. Loeb	1916	to	1917
Edwin S. Davis	1917	to	1918
Jacob M. Loeb	1918	to	1919
Edwin S. Davis	1919	to	1922
Dr. John D. Robertson	1922	to	1923
Charles M. Moderwell	1923	to	1925
Edward B. Ellicott	1925	to	1926
Julius F. Smietanka	1926	to April 1927 (Acting)	
Walter J. Raymer	April 1927	to May 1927	
J. Lewis Coath	1927	to	1928

H. Wallace Caldwell	1928 to 1930
Lewis E. Myers	1930 to 1933
Orville J. Taylor	February 1933 to May 1933
James B. Mc Cahey	1933 to

*Superintendents*

	SERVICE	DEATH
John C. Dore	1854—1856	1900
William H. Wells	1856—1864	1885
Josiah L. Pickard	1864—1877	1914
Duane Doty	1877—1880	1902
George Howland	1880—1891	1892
Albert G. Lane	1891—1898	1906
E. Benjamin Andrews	1898—1900	1917
Edwin G. Cooley	1900—1909	1923
Ella Flagg Young	1909—1915	1918
John D. Shoop	1915—1918	1918
Charles E. Chadsey	1919	1930
Peter A. Mortenson	1919—1924	1937
William Mc Andrew	1924—1928	
William J. Bogan	1928—1936	1936
William H. Johnson	1936—	

*Assistant and District Superintendents*

George D. Broomell	1869—1870
Francis Hanford	1870—1875
Leslie Lewis	1875
Duane Doty	1875—1877
Edward C. Delano	1877—1907
John C. Burroughs	1883—1892
Elizabeth L. Hartney	1887—1896
Albert R. Sabin	1887—1902
Ella Flagg Young	1887—1899
James Hannan	1890—1900
Leslie Lewis	1890—1902



Augustus F. Nightingale . . . .	1890—1901	
Alfred Kirk . . . . .	1892—1906	
William W. Speer . . . . .	1894—1902	
Albert G. Lane . . . . .	1898—1906	
M. Elizabeth Farson . . . . .	1899—1902	
Henry G. Clark . . . . .	1900—1902	
William C. Dodge . . . . .	1900—1917	
Lincoln P. Goodhue . . . . .	1900—1902	
Charles D. Lowry . . . . .	1900—1934	
William C. Payne . . . . .	1900—1902	
Ella C. Sullivan . . . . .	1900—1930	
Mary E. Baughen . . . . .	1900—1902	
Fred M. Sargent . . . . .	1900—1902 . . .	Assistant
Charles P. Megan . . . . .	1901—1913 . . .	Assistant
William M. Roberts . . . . .	1902—1913 . . .	Assistant
Orville T. Bright . . . . .	1908—1918 . . .	District
Minnie R. Cowan . . . . .	1908—1930 . . .	District
Edward C. Rosseter . . . . .	1908—1917 . . .	District
Henry C. Cox . . . . .	1909—1917 . . .	District
Gertrude E. English . . . . .	1909—1917 . . .	District
Rufus M. Hitch . . . . .	1909—1925 . . .	District
Kate Starr Kellogg . . . . .	1909—1916 . . .	District
John D. Shoop . . . . .	1910—1916 . . .	First Assist.
William M. Roberts . . . . .	1913—1917 . . .	District
Elizabeth W. Murphy . . . . .	1913—1915 . . .	Assistant
Samuel B. Allison . . . . .	1913—1917 . . .	District
Elizabeth W. Murphy . . . . .	1915—1924 . . .	District
Ernest E. Cole . . . . .	1916—1917 . . .	District
Ernest E. Cole . . . . .	1917—1923 . . .	Assistant
William M. Roberts . . . . .	1917—1919 . . .	Assistant
Peter A. Mortenson . . . . .	1917—1918 . . .	Assistant
Henry P. Clark . . . . .	1917—1930 . . .	District
Martha V. Bishop . . . . .	1917—1933 . . .	District
Frederick M. Sisson . . . . .	1917—1919 . . .	District

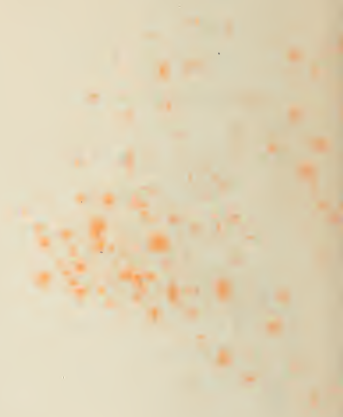
John H. Stube . . . . .	1917—1931 . . .	District
James E. Armstrong . . . . .	1918—1919 . . .	Assistant
Clarence E. De Butts . . . . .	1919—1928 . . .	Assistant
Morgan G. Hogge . . . . .	1919—1928 . . .	Assistant
Ambrose B. Wight . . . . .	1919—1926 . . .	Assistant
Henry S. Crane . . . . .	1919—1921 . . .	District
John A. Long . . . . .	1919—1923 . . .	District
Jaroslav J. Zmrhal . . . . .	1921— . . .	District
William J. Bogan . . . . .	1924—1928 . . .	Assistant
Elizabeth W. Murphy . . . . .	1924—1928 . . .	Assistant
William B. Owen . . . . .	1924—1928 . . .	District
Charles C. Krauskopf . . . . .	1924—1933 . . .	District
William Hedges . . . . .	1924—1933 . . .	District
Joseph Gonnolly . . . . .	1925—1933 . . .	District
Arthur G. Deaver . . . . .	1925—1933 . . .	District
Willis E. Tower . . . . .	1926—1933 . . .	District
Jacob H. Hauch . . . . .	1926—1932 . . .	District
Margaret Madden . . . . .	1926—1928 . . .	District
James E. Mc Dade . . . . .	1928— . . .	Assistant
Isabella Dolton . . . . .	1928—1935 . . .	Assistant
Charles J. Lunak . . . . .	1928—1936 . . .	Assistant
Rose A. Pesta . . . . .	1928—1933 . . .	Assistant
Benjamin F. Buck . . . . .	1928—1935 . . .	Assistant
Jane Neil . . . . .	1928—1932 . . .	District
Morgan G. Hogge . . . . .	1928—1934 . . .	District
Lillian M. Tobin . . . . .	1928— . . .	District
Joseph L. Bache . . . . .	1928—1933 . . .	District
Daniel Beeby . . . . .	1930— . . .	District
Minnie E. Fallon . . . . .	1931—1936 . . .	District
George F. Cassell . . . . .	1934—1936 . . .	District
William H. Johnson . . . . .	1935—1936 . . .	Assistant
Frank L. Beals . . . . .	1935— . . .	Assistant
George F. Cassell . . . . .	1936— . . .	Assistant
Minnie E. Fallon . . . . .	1936— . . .	Assistant

## GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS

	PARTY	INAUGURATION
1. Shadrach Bond . . . .	Democrat . . .	October 8, 1818
2. Edward Coles . . . . .	Democrat . . .	December 5, 1822
3. Ninian Edwards . . .	Democrat . . .	December 6, 1826
4. John Reynolds . . . .	Democrat . . .	December 6, 1830
Resigned November 17, 1834, to become Representative in Congress.		
5. William L.D.Ewing.	Democrat . . .	November 17, 1834
6. Joseph Duncan . . . .	Democrat . . .	December 3, 1834
7. Thomas Carlin . . . .	Democrat . . .	December 7, 1838
8. Thomas Ford . . . . .	Democrat . . .	December 8, 1842
9. Augustus C. French.	Democrat . . .	December 9, 1846
Governor French was reelected under Constitution of 1848.		
10. Augustus C. French.	Democrat . . .	January 8, 1849
11. Joel A. Matteson . . .	Democrat . . .	January 10, 1853
12. William H. Bissell.	Republican.	January 12, 1857
Governor Bissell died March 15, 1860 and was succeeded by John Wood, Lieutenant Governor.		
13. John Wood . . . . .	Republican..	March 31, 1860
14. Richard Yates . . . .	Republican..	January 14, 1861
15. Richard J. Oglesby.	Union. . . . .	January 16, 1865
16. John M. Palmer . . .	Republican..	January 11, 1869
17. Richard J. Oglesby.	Republican..	January 13, 1873
Governor Oglesby resigned January 23, 1873, to become United States Senator and was succeeded by John L. Beveridge, Lieutenant Governor.		
18. John L. Beveridge. .	Republican..	January 23, 1873
19. Shelby M. Cullom. .	Republican..	January 8, 1877
20. Shelby M. Cullom. .	Republican..	January 10, 1881
Governor Cullom resigned February 8, 1883, to become United States Senator and was succeeded by John M. Hamilton, Lieutenant Governor.		

21. John M. Hamilton..Republican..February 6, 1883
22. Richard J. Oglesby..Republican..January 30, 1885
23. Joseph W. Fifer...Republican..January 14, 1889
24. John P. Altgeld ...Democrat... January 10, 1893
25. John R. Tanner ...Republican..January 11, 1897
26. Richard Yates ....Republican..January 14, 1901
27. Charles S. Deneen..Republican..January 9, 1905
28. Charles S. Deneen..Republican..January 18, 1909
29. Edward F. Dunne..Democrat... February 3, 1913
30. Frank O. Lowden..Republican..January 8, 1917
31. Len Small .....Republican..January 10, 1921
32. Len Small .....Republican..January 12, 1925
33. Louis L. Emmerson..Republican..January 14, 1929
34. Henry Horner ....Democrat... January 9, 1933
35. Henry Horner ....Democrat...January 11, 1937

Innie Oakley











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